THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;
[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
[illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
[illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1031. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Commodore Perry's Loo Choo Islands Treaty.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FREE TRADERS.

PASSAGE OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Large Number of Bills Passed.

Free-Trade Movements—Arrival of General Houston—Loo Choo Island Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The Free-Trade men, if they experience any difficulty in getting the Tariff bill of the Committee of Ways and Means through, contemplate introducing a bill simply reducing duties twenty-five per cent. under all the schedules of the Act of 1846.

General HOUSTON arrived to-night. He has not resigned, but he intends resigning next Fall.

The President has sent to the Senate the treaty with the Government of the Loo Choo Islands, made by Commodore PERRY. This treaty is very simple in its provisions.

It guarantees to citizens of the United States who visit the Islands courteous and friendly treatment, and provides that they may purchase whatever they desire, at reasonable prices.

Ships of the United States are permitted, under the treaty, to go into any of the ports under Loo Choo jurisdiction, for wood and water; but the port of Napa only is opened for purposes of general trade.

Citizens of the United States visiting the Islands in ships are to be allowed to ramble freely on shore, without surveillance; but if they "violently enter any house, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things," or do any other illegal act, they are subject to arrest by the local authorities, and to be delivered up to the commander of their vessels for punishment.

Pilots to take vessels in and out of port are to be provided by the Government, a pilotage fee of $5 in each case to be charged. If American vessels are wrecked upon the Loo Choo coasts, the local authorities are to afford prompt assistance to save lives and property, the expenses thereof to be refunded by the United States.

The price of wood for vessels is fixed at Napa at "3,600 copper cash per thousand catties;" and of water at "600 copper cash," or 43 cents, for one thousand catties, or six barrels full, each containing 30 gallons.

Finally, a burial place for Americans is provided at Tumai. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 38 and 39.—James Williams, Administrator, appellant, vs. Robert Oliver's Executors, and John Goodings, Administrator, appellant, vs. Robert Oliver's Executors. Argument concluded by Mr. DULANY for the appellants.

No. 163.—Alfred Savignac, plaintiff in error, vs. Abraham Garrison. The motion to reinstate and for a supersedeas in this cause, was argued by Mr. BAXTER in support, and by Mr. EWING in opposition.

No. 3—Original Docket.—The State of Florida, complainant, vs. The State of Georgia. Argument on the motion to intervene in behalf of the United States was commenced by the Attorney General.

THOMAS BALCH, Esq., of Philadelphia, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court to-day.

Outstanding Treasury Notes, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st of January was $112,561 64.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Boston, asking that the Secretary of the Navy be empowered to send immediately one or more vessels to the relief of Dr. KANE. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Military Academy bill was then taken up and the amendments reported by the Committee of Finance concurred in, and then passed.

Mr. MASON then made a motion, that when the Senate adjourns, it be to Tuesday next, Monday being the 8th of January. Agreed to.

Mr. [illegible] endeavored to get the Bounty Land Soldiers' bill before the Senate, but on suggestion of Mr. CASS it was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Judicial Reform bill was then taken up.

Mr. BUTLER spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS offered a substitute for the bill, and moved to dispense with the reading.

Mr. TOUCEY offered an amendment to make the bill read eleven instead of ten Circuit Judges, in order to provide for California. I present this amendment with the concurrence of the Committee on the Judiciary. Accepted.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I differ entirely with the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. I would not have the Judges of the Supreme Court always at Washington. They should ride circuit, associate with local Judges as now, and mingle with the bar—otherwise they will become mere paper Judges. I would have the Judges also rotate, so that in nine consecutive years each would have presided one year in each of the nine Judicial Districts. I would have an intermediate Court of Appeals between the District and Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in addition to their salaries, should receive the compensation and mileage of members of Congress, while traveling and holding sessions of the Court of Appeals, and I would apply the same rule of compensation to the District Judges in similar cases.

Mr. PRATT to Mr. DOUGLAS—How, by your substitute, do you lessen the labors of the Supreme Court?

Mr. DOUGLAS—The Court of Appeals would prevent many cases from going up to the Supreme Court. An appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court, the latter composed of District and Circuit Court Judges, amounts to nothing but the Court of Appeals, composed of six Judges—besides, the one having original jurisdiction would be likely to settle the cases definitely, and keep them away from the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Judges, holding but one Circuit Term per year, instead of several, and that but for two or three months, could spend most of the year at Washington, and have much more leisure than now.

Mr. GWIN submitted a proposition to add another Justice to the Supreme Court, and to make California, Oregon and Washington a tenth Circuit.

After Mr. DOUGLAS had submitted his substitute for the bill on Judicial Reform from the committee, Mr. TOUCEY moved to amend the original bill by creating an eleventh circuit on the Pacific.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASS was in favor of keeping the Judges in contact with the people, and thus two Judges in a District should always sit together. He thought the Supreme Judges should be confined to the Supreme Court seat of Government, and was opposed to their considering anything concerning a case beyond the record.

Mr. GEYER was opposed to a centralization of the Supreme Court, and in favor of the Judges continuing their circuit. He moved to strike out the first section to test the sense of the Senate upon the increase of Judges; but Mr. CLAYTON hoped no test vote would be taken at this state of the bill. And thereupon the Senate adjourned to Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE GIDDINGS, the Delegate from Nebraska, appeared and was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. ELLIOTT of Mass. introduced a bill making appropriations for continuing the repairs of injury done at Plymouth Beach. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WALBRIDGE presented a memorial from the New-York Life Saving Association, and that of all the Marine Insurance Companies of the same City, asking for the fitting out of an expedition for the rescue of Dr. KANE, now in the Arctic zone. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, from the Printing Committee, twenty thousand extra copies of the President's late River and Harbor bill Veto Message, were ordered to be printed—80 against 51.

The House went into Committee on private bills, and subsequently passed fourteen, and adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CASUALTIES AT FIRES.

NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

THE CLAIMS OF OUR VETERANS.

Appointment of the Temperance Committee.

CHEAP COAL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1855.

I regret that you did not give the Comptroller's report in full. It is a good document throughout, and makes no wry faces at calling things by their right names. Take the two following paragraphs for example:

"The late Comptroller, in his last Annual Report, informed the Legislature that 'ample means are now provided by increased taxation to discharge all the indebtedness within the years 1854 and 1855, and leave abundant revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of Government.'

"This confident prediction is not realized by the present, or justified by the probable future condition of the Treasury. Whether 'distance lent enchantment' to that functionary's 'view,' or his hallucination was occasioned by a misapprehension of the necessities of the Government in a question of little importance, since the stern realities of a single year have dispelled the 'fancy's sketch'—adding, as its only practical result, another financial fallacy to the legacies which retiring heads of this Department are not unfrequently [illegible] to their successors."

A trifle figurative, perhaps, but nevertheless blunt, understandable Saxon, that bears no doubt of its true intent and meaning. It is time that courtly courtesy—official mockery—was abolished, and I cannot but honor the man who frankly tells the people in what manner his predecessors have administered the trusts reposed in them, and who does not hesitate to hold them to public scorn and condemnation. Such a precedent was much needed. It has come at last, and I cannot help but honor the independence and manliness that puts it upon the record.

ASSEMBLY.

In the House this morning, Mr. MUNDAY gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill permitting owners of property on the line of opening streets, power to conduct the said opening at their own expense, without paying commission to the City, subject to the grade of the City Surveyor.

Notice was given of a bill to punish trespassers in orchards and gardens. Not unneeded is something of this kind.

Mr. AITKEN gave notice this morning of his intention to introduce a bill and amend the law relating to mechanics liens.

NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. STUYVESANT introduced his bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. It provides:

1. That the Legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

2. Each Ward to elect one Alderman and one Assistant Alderman.

3. Each Alderman and Assistant to hold office for one year, and no person to be eligible to either office who is not a resident of the Ward from which he is chosen.

4. The election for such officers to take place on the 2d Tuesday in April, and the persons elected to enter upon their office on the 2d Tuesday in May.

5. The first election to take place on the 2d Tuesday in April, 1856.

6. The Aldermen to have power to direct a special election to fill any vacancy that may occur in their Board, and the Assistants a like power in case of a vacancy in their Board.

7. Each Board to have power to compel the attendance of members, to punish for contempt, and by a vote of two-thirds to expel.

8. Each Board to fix its time for holding its sessions.

9. No member of either Board to be eligible to any other office of profit, or to be interested in any contract.

10. All ordinary appropriations for the support of the Alms-House Department shall be submitted to a Board of Commissioners, to consist of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. If they are approved by the Commissioners, they shall be reported to the Supervisors; if objected to, they shall be returned to the Ten Governors with a statement of the objections made. If, upon a reconsideration, two-thirds of the Governors shall adhere to their original appropriations, they shall be returned to the Commissioners, who shall report them to the Supervisors.

11. The Board of Education shall in like manner submit all appropriations.

12. No Governor of the Almshouse shall be eligible to any office of profit, the fees of which are paid from the City Treasury, nor be interested in any contract, the cost of which is to be defrayed by the City.

13. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Mayor, the duties of the office shall be performed by the President of the Board of Aldermen. It shall be the duty of the Mayor,

I. To communicate to the Common Council at least once in each year, a statement of the situation and condition of the City, in relation to its finances and improvement.

II. To make such recommendations for its good government as he may deem expedient.

III. To be vigilant and active in enforcing the laws and ordinances.

IV. To exercise constant supervision and control over the subordinate officers, and to examine all complaints that may be made against them for mal-practice in office.

15. The Mayor, by and with the consent of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, to appoint all heads of departments. A person once rejected shall not be renominated. If a nomination be rejected, and a new nomination be made within fifteen days, or in case no nomination is made before the first Monday in July, the two Boards by joint ballot shall make such appointment.

16. A vote of two-thirds of all the members elected shall be necessary to pass any act or ordinance. All parts of the present charter as are inconsistent with this act are repealed—the remainder to remain in full force.

16. The excise powers now vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commissioners, shall hereafter be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant, representing the Ward in which the applicant for license may reside.

18. This act to be submitted for the approval of the electors on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in June, 1855. If a majority of the electors voting approve the same, it shall become a law.

19. The Common Council are authorized to provide for holding all elections directed by this act.

The bill was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the New-York delegation. It will be noticed that this is a return to the legislative provisions of the old charter.

PREVENTION OF CASUALTIES AT FIRES.

Mr. STUYVESANT also introduced a bill for the prevention of casualties at fires, and to protect the lives of firemen in the discharge of their duties in the City of New-York. It provides:

1. That it shall not be lawful to keep a metallic safe, of more than ten cubic feet, above the ground floor.

2. A violation of the above section to be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, to be prosecuted by the Attorney of the Corporation, for the benefit of the Fire Department. Any safe found above the ground floor to be liable to seizure for the benefit of the Fire Department.

3. The Act not to be construed to affect buildings in which manufacturers store their safes.

This was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the New-York delegation.

Mr. LEIGH presented his bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York. Mr. LEIGH moved its reference to a Select Committee, to consist of the New-York delegation. This was promptly objected to from all parts of the House, and so the bill went its usual way—to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. LEIGH also introduced his bill of last year, preventing the sale of lottery tickets and policies, and the forming of gift lotteries. It concentrates all the pains and penalties known to the code penal.

Mr. COCKS introduced his bill authorizing the Common Council to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of Investigation. The necessity for such a law has been severely evidenced on several occasions. Had the proposed enactment received the Legislative sanction two years ago, there would have been some strange testimony brought out in the City of New-York.

Mr. STEBBINS, of Monroe, introduced a bill relative to bequests to charitable and religious associations. It is substantially the same as that introduced by Mr. PUTNAM in the Senate.

INSECURE BUILDINGS.

Mr. O'KEEFE introduced an act for the better security of lives in the erection of buildings in the City of New-York. The Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, within fifteen days after the passage of the act, are to appoint three persons to be known as Commissioners of Buildings of the City and County of New-York. These Commissioners shall be practical builders of at least twenty years' experience, and shall present certificates of their qualifications from at least five established builders. They shall hold office for at least six years, unless impeached by the representatives of the Fire Department, and removed by the appointing power. They shall receive a salary of $2,500 per annum. No person shall erect or alter any building that shall in any way conflict with existing fire laws, unless the plans and specifications are first approved by the Commissioners. The Clerk to the Board of Fire Wardens is to act as Clerk to the Commissioners, receiving therefor $500 per annum in addition to his present salary. The Commissioners are also empowered to examine all buildings now erected, and to order such alterations in them as they may deem requisite to make them safe. They are also to examine all buildings in which there are steam engines, boilers, large iron safes, printing presses, furnaces, or heavy machinery of any kind, which shall have a tendency to impair the strength of a building, and grant permits therefor. The Commissioners are to have discretionary powers as to the quality of the mortar used in the erection of brick or stone walls. The Fire Wardens are to inspect all buildings being altered or erected, to see that the specifications of the Commissioners are strictly complied with. The number of Fire Wardens is increased to sixteen, and their salary fixed at $750 per annum. They shall devote their whole time to the performance of their duties, and shall be subordinate to the Commissioners. No building shall hereafter be erected within the fire limits, except for the purposes of a dwelling, which shall exceed sixteen feet in height, unless the walls are at least twelve inches thick, and no building of more than fifty feet high, unless the walls be at least sixteen inches thick.

[illegible]

The Veterans of 1812 had a warm advocate in Mr. STEVENS, of Genesee, who made a speech on a resolution offered by himself, instructing our Senators and Representatives to urge upon Congress the claims of those who have fought, and bled, and suffered in times gone by. The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice, and I hope will receive that weight in Congress to which they are entitled. The said Veterans have had a long fight, first and last, and it is time they conquered a victory, and had permission to retire upon their laurels. Please, UNCLE SAM, pay them off, and grant them an honorable discharge.

Mr. LEIGH called up for consideration his resolution providing that the Legislature shall adjourn *sine die* on the 1st day of March next. He moved its adoption—why, it is difficult to conjecture, for certainly he could not have entertained the most remote suspicion that it would pass. It is hardly necessary to say that it was voted on the table by a vote that came very near being unanimous.

The resolution directing the employment of counsel to assist the Attorney General in defending the suit brought by the State of Virginia, in the LEMMON case, was called up and passed without a dissenting voice.

INTEMPERANCE—APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE IN THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER announced the following Special Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of Intemperance:

JOHN W. STEBBINS, of Monroe, W. M. L.
C. C. LEIGH, of New-York, Ind. M. L.
LUCIUS S. MAY, of Allegheny, W. M. L.
WILLIAM B. AITKEN, of New-York, D. A. M. L.
F. S. DUMONT, of Tompkins, W. A. M. L.
L. MILLER, of St. Lawrence, D. M. L.
N. M. MASTERS, of Rensselaer, D. M. L.
C. P. JOHNSON, of Tioga, W. M. L.
G. A. SEARING, of Queens, D. A. M. L.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate a petition was presented from some 250 sovereigns of the City of New-York, praying for the abolishment of the laws relating to Usury.

Mr. BABB gave notice of a bill to repeal the act for the promotion of Medical Science, which was passed by the last Legislature. The same gentleman gave notice of a bill to prevent the New-Haven Railroad from using the track of the Harlem Railroad within the corporate limits of the City of New-York.

COAL.

Mr. SPENCER offered a resolution recommending Congress to repeal the duty on foreign coal. How many of your citizens will say amen to that can hardly be counted, for it is hoped that the effect would be to cheapen both the foreign and home product.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to examine the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River by the General Government, and report whether they consider any legislation by this State necessary or expedient to further said improvement.

The Senate, then, in Committee of the Whole, considered the following bill, presented by Senator SPENCER:

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the assessment and collection of taxes."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons and associations doing business in the State of New-York, as merchants, bankers or otherwise; either as principals or partners, whether special or otherwise, and not residents of this State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business, the same as if they were residents of this State, and said taxes shall be collected from the property of the firms to which they severally belong.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Committee reported the bill to the Senate, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The same bill was last year passed through both branches of the Legislature by large majorities, but a few days before the adjournment, GOV. SEYMOUR declined to give it his signature, and so it failed to become a law. It will probably fare better this time, and should do so, for its provisions, brief as they are, will add millions to the taxable property of the State, and by so much lessen the general burdens.

The President announced the Standing Committees as organized at the last session, with the following exceptions, which are made on account of the vacancy existing in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District:

Agriculture—Messrs. Bush, Dickinson, Sherrill.

Cities and Villages—Messrs. Spencer, Yost, Walker.

Banks—Messrs. Sherrill, Spencer, Bernard.

Both branches have agreed to adjourn over until Monday. Sensible Senate, considerate House—accept the united thanks of appreciative peoples. J. B. S.

Abstract of the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The introductory portion contains the statistics of persons within the schools, age, number of districts, attendance, expenditure, &c., the leading items of which were stated in the Governor's Message. The whole amount expended for school purposes in 1853, was $2,668,609 36. The visitation of schools by the Town Superintendents averaged by once and half per annum to a district, and may be regarded as purely nominal.

The fixed contribution of $800,000, raised by State tax for the support of schools, it is argued must be increasingly inadequate with the growth of population. If enlarged to $864,000, which would make it correspond with the increase in the number of persons entitled to tuition, an addition of 8 per cent. additional tax would be less than half of the additional ability to meet it, the aggregate assessed valuation of the State having increased 17½ per cent. since the tax was voted.

The Superintendent concurs heartily in the justice of the recommendations of those who have urged a mill-tax, but recognizes the fact that the present period of depression in the industry of the country is peculiarly inauspicious to the success of such a recommendation. He is more readily reconciled to a postponement of this measure from the conviction that a comparatively small sum expended in securing, by proper system of supervision, the judicious and effective administration of the sum already granted, would do more for the extension and advancement of education than the largest appropriation that has been sought, without such supervision.

Great inequalities result from the distribution under the existing law of $351,261 94, *equally* to all the districts, without regard to their population. It encourages the formation of small and feeble districts, by a premium for the division already not strong enough to secure the greatest economy and the best classification in the schools. It induces continued efforts on the part of those who suffer by it to secure special legislation to cure the evil in their own locality. Thus the Poughkeepsie charter authorizes the counting of every 75 persons of school age as a district. While Utica, which is now but one district, would, upon such a basis, be counted as 93, and would gain over $2,700 per annum. Recommends the adoption of some general rule for estimating districts by population, where their territorial boundaries are not marked.

The act for the formation of Union Free Schools is operating very beneficially, though, from its provisions not being generally understood, very few districts have as yet consolidated under it. They are admirable as the media of voluntary transition from the present system to that of entirely free education for all, in advance of compulsory legislation, and should receive every practicable encouragement. The necessity of more ample provision for the *professional* training of teachers, aside from their general education, is strongly urged. The existing agencies for this purpose are the State Normal School, teachers' departments in the academies, and Teachers' Institutes in the Counties. The Normal School has in ten years turned out 750 pupils, who completed the prescribed course and received diplomas, at an average cost to the State of about $120 each. Including those there have been in attendance for a longer or shorter time, 2,000 pupils, whose instruction has cost an average of about $45 each. The graduates are doing service directly in their labors and indirectly in stimulating others. A large proportion of the pupils enlist permanently in the profession of teaching, while many, after serving in this State, have taken prominent educational positions in nearly every State of the Union. The Superintendent recommends a higher standard of qualifications for admission, that the education may be made more strictly professional, and less of a general character. That none should be sent to this school except those of excellent health, which is the basis of endurance, and gives a clear and steady tone of mind so important to control and develop.

The Teachers' Departments in the Academies have been sustained at a cost of $[illegible] in the last four years, for the instruction of [illegible] pupils, a period of four months each. [illegible]

[illegible] the fund, to a greater or less extent, to a mere bounty to ordinary academical pupils. With proper safeguards in this respect, the Superintendent believe the appropriation may be advantageously continued, and that the value of the instruction [illegible].

The Teachers' Institutes are of great service in stimulating the same [illegible] in other professions, and in overcoming the difficulties in the way of their professional improvement arising from the isolation of their spheres of labor. The Superintendent recommends an increased appropriation for their continuance, and believes that instruction in the theory and practice of teaching might be more economically diffused by a Board of accomplished and experienced teachers sending them to lecture, &c., at the Institutes, than by collecting the teachers in normal schools. Many thousands of teachers would thus acquire a knowledge of the best modes of instruction and discipline, and apply them immediately in the school. This plan has been sanctioned by experience in Massachusetts. He also recommends giving the sanction of law to Teachers' Associations by a general act providing for their incorporation.

The Superintendent recommends the simplification of the school machinery, and a more efficient organization of the district officers. The annual District meeting should be held at a fixed and uniform time throughout the State. The first Tuesday of October is suggested. Four plans are suggested for the purpose of securing a more efficient supervision—that of Assembly District Superintendent, County Superintendent, Senate District and Judicial District Superintendents. That of County Superintendent is sanctioned by the continuous and unanimous approval of all the State Superintendents since 1841, and the recommendation is again renewed. The want of these has compelled the Department to act upon statistics which are incomplete, inaccurate, often contradictory. [illegible] adequate to the demands for the education of 1,150,000 children, should cease, and reformation should commence.

Under the head of Colleges and Academies, the Report takes the ground that the Legislature should adopt some general and uniform system for regulating grants of public money in such a manner that they should cease to be made upon a vague expectation of some value bestowed to the State in return, and shall become the consideration of a definite contract for prescribed services, so as to be rendered that they shall enure to the benefit of the whole people and not of a limited class. Invites the consideration of the plan proposed in the last Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, [illegible] to give free tuition to a number of pupils proportioned to the money they receive from the State, who are to receive a State appointment to the academy as the prize for excellence in the Common Schools, to be awarded by examination at a stated period, and that in like manner free scholarships [illegible] public money, should be granted to a number proportioned to the money they respectively receive, of the successful candidates at stated examinations in the Academies. In this way the public money, instead of being applied to reduce the expense of those who have the pecuniary ability to defray the residue of those expenses, which is beyond the ability of the needy, will enure to the benefit without distinction of class or condition of those whose previous talent and industry have proved them likely to receive the maximum of advantage from higher education.

As alternatives to this plan are presented for consideration:

First, That Institutions receiving money of the State should be required to give such and so many courses of public lectures upon agricultural, chemical and other branches of physical science, of direct practical utility, as may be commensurate with the amount granted, to serve in cities and villages as the complement of the Evening Schools which have been established for the benefit of those whose avocations consume the day.

Second, The investment of money granted to Colleges in the establishment of professorships of the art of teaching, for the purpose of giving this instruction to those qualifying themselves for that profession, and thus, by making use of their fixed capital, saving the State from the expense of duplicating the entire machinery of Normal Schools.

Third, The investment of the grants in Libraries to be kept open for the use of every citizen, and so selected as to be interesting and useful to those devoid of classical education.

None of these plans are urged exclusively or otherwise than as examples, but the Legislature are urged to mature some systematic scheme of policy, by which the literary institutions of every grade may be made to cooperate harmoniously in the public instruction under arrangements as comprehensive and impartial as those which secure the popularity, permanence and success of the Primary Schools.

The system of collecting teachers' wages by rate-bills is condemned, and hopes are cherished that the day is not distant when a more enlightened public opinion will demand schools entirely free; when in our community of learning, from the lowest to the highest, no distinction shall be recognized between the public good which is the reward of industry and good conduct.

The documents accompanying the Report are [illegible]ions and instructive, embracing some items of information which have never been obtained till since the erection of the Independent Department of Public Instruction, but not admitting of being condensed into an abstract.

OUR EUROPEAN MAILS.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

A Ghost Speaketh to Lord Aberdeen.

DANISH SOUND DUTIES.

The London Times on the President's Message.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 22, 1854.

Government had a hard escape, though, in the opinion of many persons, it would have felt quite glad to fall unprotected by the "foreign mercenaries." At "a small party" of some 80 or 100 persons, at Mrs. MILNER GIBSON'S, last Sunday evening, the resignation of Lord ABERDEEN was thought to be almost out of doubt. Mr. COBDEN, who was there, with many other M. P.s, seemed to believe that a *modification* of the Cabinet is imminent; but he, from his point of view, "did not expect any good from any change in the *personale*." The Austrian Treaty has been much talked of, and the general feeling was expressed in a way to show that people are disgusted at what "they are afraid" will prove true,—the active cooperation of the HAPSBURGS with the Western Powers. I may as well perhaps tell here that Mrs. MILNER GIBSON'S house is one of the very few in London in which a sort of democratic equality assembles men of all countries and position. I met there LOUIS BLANC, standing near the Attorney General, Sir A. COCKBURN, while *Sir J. WALMSLEY* was engaged in an animated conversation with Mr. PULSZKY. There was PALGRAVE admiring the three Persian Princes, who must have wondered what "a *large party*" must be, after the one they were pressed in was called but "a small" one. A Turkish somebody was, of course, also between the guests. A Turk is now the necessary appendix of all parties. His *fezed* head is just as essential to the *salon's* harmony as any Chinese figurine on the shelves. I had a great temptation to show him Mr. COBDEN, and to say: "Look here, Sir, that is the gentleman who thinks yours a debased nation." KOSSUTH, too, was invited, but he made it a rule to himself not to go *to any party*. A great deal of the conversation in a corner where I sat, turned about the Christmas book of Mr. DICKENS, who is equally one of the *intims* of the house, but was not present.

The Seven Poor Travelers, reminding us somewhat, in respect to conception, to the *Canterbury Tales* of old CHAUCER, are very much praised. In my own opinion, the first—that is, the author's—is a glorious patriotic tale, full of interest and marked inspiration, though with a lofty *morale*. Mr. DICKENS had to guard against making but a mere "occasional piece," and to escape the commonplace cant and absurd flatteries about "our chivalrous allies," and he succeeded in both. He is decidedly one of the seven travelers who has given me most pleasure. However, the shipwright—the second traveler—is a capital story-teller, too, and the dream of "Aboo-Vielas, the Jeweler," is a gem. I do not think much of the rest, excepting, perhaps, "The Journeyman Watchmaker from Geneva,"—the fifth traveler,—who gives a very queer narrative of his conversation with a little man and his little blind sister who asked him to show them his tongue, that they might see the dark line [illegible] why all strangers from far countries cannot speak as we do, is because they have a dark line right down their tongues." These three tales are good—the first two admirable—but the other four are of a very mediocre sort, the lawyer's being a very bad version of a hackneyed subject of horrors, told in a very loose and improbable style. Mr. THACKERAY came out also with a Christmas "pantomime," and there never was a greater difference of opinion about a very small literary work than about the "Rose and the Ring." People are not even sure what it is meant for—a real fairy tale, or a satire on Christmas literature. Some cannot read it, from yawning over its dullness; others, by constantly being forced to break out in roars of laughter. "*Grammatici certant*" and some "able critics" are in considerable anxiety about what they should tell, in the midst of such indecision. Children seem to like it, and so Mr. THACKERAY may pretend to have written but for them, and need not take any cognizance of such persons' judgment as will not admit that they are "old children."

But to return to politics. You must not be too much misled by the spectacle of the opposition offered to the Foreign Enlistment bill. A large share of that opposition was, no doubt, genuine,—partly from constitutional reasons, and partly from a wish to eject Lord ABERDEEN,—but one half, at least, of that immense opposition to that bill, was a mere trick of national vanity, which played the indignant at the idea of dividing the honors of the fight with foreign mercenaries; although in secret fully resolved to support, and even be thankful to the Cabinet who introduced such an "unpatriotic measure." The fact that I was enabled to report to you weeks ago, the very great difficulty which Government was in to raise troops, may convince you of the truth of my above observation. A great noise was wanted to cover the shame of the necessity of such a measure, which demonstrated to the world that "the first Power" of that same world is already exhausted in arms to fight the battles of "civilization against barbarism." And the noise was made and the "mercenary troops," that are to be enlisted, have been and are abused in that tone of virtuous indignation which hypocrisy is most clever to assume. A gentleman observed to me that he wished the bill had been *rejected* without these vituperations against those whom England was going to enlist in her defence, or accepted on the avowed basis of that high principle that we are fighting the common cause of Europe, and thus can claim the support of all countries; but *to abuse* people, and then to ask them to join us is the last thing I had expected from a British Parliament. This is a pretty correct and strong view of the case. The Germans feel, at all events, not much flattered at the offers thus commented, to die for so much a day and England's honor. There are admonitions addressed not only to the refugees but also to the people of Germany to scorn such degrading overtures. I forgot to tell you by the last mail that a not insignificant sign for the prevailing spirit of the Poles may be found in the fact that CZARTORISKY's fraction, which always kept aloof from the democratic leaders, sent a deputation to KOSSUTH to thank him for his exertions in behalf of Poland, and especially for his late speech. You will perceive the gradual leaning of public opinion in favor of that oration's most violently attacked and ridiculed parts. To-day's *Times* goes so far as to mention that famous "flank-march to Bokhara," in the most [illegible] way [illegible] what amount of contempt KOSSUTH's criticism of that same flank-march were received by a daily three weeks ago! The *Chronicle* itself accepts, if not yet the arguments, the [illegible] of the Magyar, and speaks equally in to-day's number of Poland as "the third Sibylline book." KOSSUTH has entered now into an engagement with the *Sunday Times*, and large bills announce already that he will communicate his views through the weekly pages of that paper. I do not think he has taken a wise step. It is very difficult, in *his position*, to speak a settled opinion every seven days. The paper will no doubt gain by the contract, and I hope he will not lose. The *Daily News* has become decidedly Ministerial, and it is pretended that Lord PALMERSTON is the man who gained it over. The *Weekly Dispatch* is equally on the turning point, and the most savage attack on KOSSUTH was perpetrated in this paper's last number. The Magyar may bear this desertion, (for the *Dispatch* extolled him to the heavens only some weeks ago,) in reading the *Athenæum*, which cannot find words sufficient to express its admiration for him.

I saw in your paper the very warm-hearted expressions of sympathy paid to the memory of [illegible] SZEMERE [illegible] and to the sad lot of exiles in general. There is another "gone home," and one who has been a mighty name in Hungary's history. [illegible], one of the best men of that country, and a leader of the pre-revolutionary [illegible] party, is no more. He was Governor of the County of [illegible], Senator, Commissary-General, a [illegible], and a good patriot, especially [illegible] whom he never ceased to [illegible]. Though a Catholic, he was the most energetic and eloquent champion of persecuted Protestantism, and the most uncompromising assailer of Roman Catholic intolerance and encroachment, in Hungary. He died in Hamburg, in the house of a friend.

Mr. USEDOM, the Prussian Special Envoy, has arrived in London. The Court of Berlin wished to [illegible] sign also a treaty of its own, or to make reserves to its signing that of Vienna, so as to bind it to anything. I told you my views on these negotiations. *Peace* seems to me to be more [illegible] than ever before, during the last two years. I will not enter now in any more reasonings. You will see that the same official *Globe* announces (Dec. [illegible]) from Paris "on good authority," that the [illegible] OMER PACHA will land at Eupatoria, and then operate against Symphoropol, on one side, and [illegible] hope on the other. I have sent you this information by the last mail. Parliament will be prorogued probably to-day, until the 23d of January. The Cabinet is said to be confident that at that time "good news" may be communicated to the honorable gentlemen. "We will have, by and bye, so many friends on our neck," remarked somebody, "that it will be impossible to proceed. The Czar, on the other hand, will be induced into [illegible]ance. There is surely no shame for him in yielding a little to the whole world which has yielded him so much." I hear of negotiations being on foot to secure the alliance of Piedmont. It is hoped that the Cabinet of Turin having already declared in favor of the Allies, the other States of Italy, especially those more or less dependent on Austria, will follow the example. These Governments are given to understand that a friendly alliance with the Western Powers will be the surest and most efficient means of preserving them from any revolutionary catastrophe. Diplomacy is, as you see, in full activity, and is anxious to make good use of the fine weather for negotiations and intrigues, which is very bad weather to every one else, and most of all, to the armies doomed to inactivity. Nothing important has happened up to the [illegible], so they say on both sides, and we have not yet passed over the midst of the [illegible].

The message of our President has given here pretty general satisfaction. The *Times* said that it proves very much in favor of the States, that they are in such a flourishing condition in spite of a President like General PIERCE. We may, I think, [illegible] the compliment. The *Examiner* says that it is idle and childish to express a wish that the Sandwich Islands can remain in their present condition, and the *Morning Post*—a friendly organ to us—remarks that England will surely not do much for Spanish interests in Cuba, after the [illegible] [illegible]

Punch has an article on the Danish sound dues [illegible] Queen's speech. It is one of the best [illegible] [illegible] ever made. I enclose it, and with this I wish you the compliments of the season.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES DICKENS, having been recently elected Hon. President of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution of Reading, inaugurated his connection with the Society by reading his *Christmas Carol* in presence of 1,000 of the members and their friends.

The children of SCHILLER are endeavoring to obtain from the Prussian Chambers an extension of the copyright of their illustrious father's works. Their copyright is already secured till 1860, and they pray that the term may be extended [illegible] years.

The Chevalier BUNSEN, (says the *Gazette de l'Académie*, of St. Petersburg,) continues to reside in retirement at Heidelberg, and has just sent a new historical work to his publisher.

The Austrian authorities have ordered that in future, all legal procedure before the Courts in Hungary shall be conducted in the German language.

A Presbyterian chaplain being wanted for the Crimea, the British Government has desired the Mission Board of the Scotch General Assembly to select one of the full orthodox weight.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has granted, from his private purse, a pension of 6,000 francs per annum to Madame MARRAST, the widow of ARMAND MARRAST, the President of the Constituent Assembly. The Emperor accompanied the grant with a letter, stating that he had entertained a great esteem for the deceased.

ALBERT SMITH has presented 10,000 [illegible] of books of light reading, to the Army in the Crimea.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Siege of Sebastopol, Nov. [illegible]

From the London Times' Correspondent.

The siege has been for many days practically suspended; our batteries are silent, our guns silent, and our army are much exhausted by the constant duty of excessive labor and watching. [illegible] A wet and slow [illegible] which they have been so constantly exposed. It is now pouring rain—the skies are black as ink—the wind is howling over the staggering tents—the trenches are turned into dykes—in the tents the water is sometimes a foot deep—our men have not either warm or waterproof clothing—they are out for twelve hours at a time in the trenches—they are plunged into the inevitable miseries of a Winter campaign—and not a soul seems to care for their comfort, or even their lives. These are hard truths, but the people of England must hear them. They must know that the wretched beggar who wanders about the streets of London in the rain leads the life of a Prince compared with the British soldiers who are fighting out here for their country, and who, we are complacently assured by the home authorities, are the best appointed army in Europe. They are well fed, indeed, but they have no shelter, no rest, and no defence against the weather. The tents, so long exposed to the blasts of a Bulgarian sun, and now constantly drenched by torrents of rain, let the wet through "like sieves," and are perfectly useless as protection against the weather. A wretched military "Ofelli" will send home word of this to England, and it is now impossible for any English General to control the correspondence of officers and men under his command, though in despotic countries the censorship of the press may succeed in restricting to the terrified hearths and houses of families the depressing and anxious influence of letters from the seat of war.

It will be quite useless to send out huts [illegible] here at present. The [illegible] we have are in a wretched state, [illegible] scarcely be [illegible], as it is, for [illegible]

[illegible] Horse Artillery is here, and [illegible] Balaklava for the [illegible] and the Victoria steamer is [illegible] a hospital of recovery for sick officers [illegible]

[illegible] AT BALAKLAVA.

[illegible]

NEW BATTERY GUNS.

[illegible]

The struggle between French and Russian riflemen, aided by artillery, was renewed last night as usual. [illegible] The French are said to have spiked five guns in their guns inside Sebastopol, mentioned by me on the [illegible]

THE SOLDIERS' HARDSHIPS.

[illegible] Although the men are only [illegible] in the trenches at a spell, they suffer [illegible] from the effects of cold, wet, and exposure. The prevalent diseases are fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa, and in the light division, on which a large share of the labor of the army falls, there were 300 men on the sick list a day or two ago. [illegible] 15,000 planks have been ordered up to Balaklava, for the purpose of constructing sheds [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SIEGE SUSPENDED.

I suppose one must still head one's letters "Siege of Sebastopol," but really and truly, there is no siege of the place whatever, and all this delay increases the difficulty which was caused by our original neglect and indifference towards the formidable works which we permitted the Russians to throw up with impunity, and which have converted Sebastopol into one of the most formidable defensive positions the world ever saw. If we had men enough to do it [illegible] Perhaps 120,000 would be sufficient. This plan suggests itself to every one, and certainly something very like it must be done before Sebastopol falls.

[illegible] when Sebastopol falls, should it be taken by assault, I may as well tell them that the Russians, availing themselves of our inactivity and silence, have fortified Sebastopol four-fold within the last ten days. They have scraped the ground in front of all their batteries; they have also constructed a strong abatis in front of all their lines [illegible]

[illegible]

or half a pound. Sometimes this allowance is reduced one-third, or even to one-quarter of a pound of salt meat.

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL.

The Times correspondent, after giving the nominal returns of deaths at the hospitals at Scutari, from the 24th ult. to the 4th inst., adds: The above return is imperfect, the total number not corresponding with that of the burials, of which there were 16 on the 25th; 17 on the 26th; 14 on the 27th; 20 on the 28th; 11 on the 29th; 11 on the 30th; 33 on the 1st; 19 on the 2d; 11 on the 3d; and 13 on the 4th.

PREPARATIONS FOR STORMING SEBASTOPOL.

Private letters received from the French camp before Sebastopol speak of the assault of that place as an event that may soon be expected. From several points of observation everything that is done within the besieged city can be seen. The second line of fortifications is described as very strong. The Russians have availed themselves of every point where resistance can be offered, and what is called the Promenade is not the worst prepared to oppose the Allies. The difficulty, however, is not so much to take Sebastopol as to keep it, for we shall be unquestionably exposed to a severe fire from the heights and fortresses on the north side. Sebastopol will probably be a complete ruin before we can get in, but ruin as it may be, there is no alternative, and the opinion is that it must be stormed and captured to satisfy the *amour propre* of the army, and produce a moral effect throughout Europe. The Russians seem to have foreseen and provided for such a contingency; and they have made every preparation for retreat to the north side of the harbor, and have taken measures to place every impediment to our advance. The retreat of Liprandi was occasioned by the inundation of the Tchernaya, and a letter from the camp speaks of it with satisfaction, the ground he had occupied being covered with wood, which can be made available for fuel and other necessaries. 45,000, it is now said at the War-office, is the amount of the force expected with Omar Pacha. This is about 10,000 more than was supposed. They are from the garrison of Shumla, and may therefore be considered as the flower of the Ottoman army. It is remarked that the Russians have begun to arm their ships in the harbor of Sebastopol, while a portion of the English fleet is thought to be at Sinope, and a part of the French at Constantinople. It was surmised that the Russians were meditating a dash by sea, to try what chance there was of an attack on our diminished squadrons.

EXPORT OF WOODEN HOUSES.

The Severn, a fine ship of 1,000 tons, under the command of Capt. Henderson, arrived at the Southampton Docks, on Tuesday afternoon, to take on board wooden houses for the French troops in the Crimea. The *Suffren*(?), Captain Price, of 1,800 tons, is expected for the same purpose in a day or two, and several other ships of large tonnage have been engaged to follow as soon as possible. When ready for sea they will be towed across the Bay of Biscay and to their destination by French war steamers, which are to come to Southampton for the purpose. Several French officers have arrived at Southampton, who are specially deputed by the French Minister of War to superintend the embarkation and dispatch of these houses, which are being manufactured at Gloucester. The quantity ordered will provide accommodation for 15,000 men.

The cholera, which broke out on the night of the 26th November, continues its ravages, and we cannot estimate the number of deaths from it and its abettors in the destruction of life lower than 60 per diem. No less than 85 men died the night before last in camp, according to the statements I have received and believe, and the number of sick men is very large. Among the victims to cholera and fever, within the last few days, were Lieut. Godfrey, Senior-Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade, a young and popular officer; Lieut. McLachlan, of the Royal Artillery, who was also a great favorite; and two men of the mounted staff corps recently arrived here. Of the marine officers in the trenches only two are fit for duty. Of the naval lieutenants of the brigade of seamen, amounting to 28(?), it is stated five are only able to work.

BETTER PROSPECTS.

Dec. 2.—It cleared up last night, and on the hills there was a sharp but most welcome frost. There was a smart brush in front [illegible] this morning, but as yet I have not ascertained the particulars; it seemed, however, as if the Russians either received reinforcements or fancied they gained some success, for they cheered loudly, and all the bells of the town rang for some time. Some Turks landed to-day. There is a report that Omar Pacha is going to send us twelve battalions, and I do not know whether our men will be glad or sorry should it turn out to be true. There is no doubt they will be exceedingly sorry if the men who come to our aid now are like many of their predecessors.

THE CAMP MORTALITY.

From other Correspondents.

The *Morning Herald* correspondent writes: "Balaklava, 1 P.M., Dec. 3.—The Turkish garrison at this place are dying off at the rate of some 150 a day. It is not at all uncommon to see the corpses of these unfortunate beings, who have been stricken down by cholera on their way to hospital, lying along the road side. Besides this dreadful disease, typhus fever and dysentery are making terrible havoc among their ranks. Half the huts in this place are filled with their dead and dying. I have neither the time nor inclination to narrate the horrors of this kind which I witness daily; and if I were to do so, I am sure your readers would be but little obliged to me for such a disheartening tale of woe and suffering. Out here, God help us, we have all got accustomed to the 'horrors of war.' All the Russian peasantry, men and women, taken in the two villages round Balaklava, have been put on board the *Ardent*, to be sent round and landed to the north of Sebastopol. The poor wretches seemed delighted to get away."

THE FEELING IN THE CAMP.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at the seat of war says: "Of one thing I can assure you, that no one in the army, excepting head-quarters, either understands the policy of, or has any desire for, another siege of six months. Not a man, not an officer, but is ready to 'go at it with the bayonet,' and drive the Russians out of Sebastopol. Just now, after the arrival of all our reinforcements, and before the fresh regiments have paid their tribute of deaths, and disabled, to the climate, and the hardships of campaigning; just now is the time for successfully attempting an assault. Our effective force of infantry is between 16,000 and 18,000; our allies have had 10,000 fresh troops, and the Turks who have recently been sent in by legions, to be rationed for the Winter, may now muster to the strength of 20,000. With these forces, and protected by the entrenchments which guard the heights, we can hold our positions against the Russian army, and detach a sufficient force to carry Sebastopol. What the state of affairs will be four weeks hence, who can tell? But certain it is that our fresh troops will be decimated, and more than decimated, in their Winter quarters. The 9th have just arrived from their comfortable quarters in Malta. We shall see in a fortnight's time how well they can bear up against salt pork, outpost duty, and the sleeping in a morass. The 46th have already been tried, and found wanting. On the 28th that regiment had buried 70 of their men, 200 were in the hospital. It will take them two months to give them the full benefit of seasoning; and after that how many will remain to swell the numbers of our 'campaigners!'"

DREADFUL CONDITION OF THE TURKS AT BALAKLAVA.

The Turks are employed in making a road—actually making a road at last! Its course will be from the town, past headquarters, up to No. 5 Battery. They are also employed in handing on shore and piling shot and shell. It is amusing to watch the miserable gravity and indifference with which these poor miserable creatures work. Standing in rows, the men pass the shot from the fist to the beach with a lazy air, which is only disturbed when an unusually big fellow turns up for transmission. Then the groans, the rolling of eyes, the convulsive struggles, the grunts which pass like electric shocks from man to man with the 68-pound shot or 13-inch mortar, are really astonishing, but at last the globe of metal seems to acquire heat and is dropped in the mud like a hot potato by a suffering Mussulman. They really are weak and wretched, not naturally, but owing to sickness and bad living. As to the town itself, words cannot describe its filth, its horrors, its hospitals, its burials, its dead and dying Turks, its crowded lanes, its noisome sheds, its beastly purlieus, or its decay. All the pictures ever drawn of plague and pestilence, from the work of the inspired writer who chronicled the woes of infidel Egypt down to the narratives of Boccaccio, De Foe, or Moltke, fall short of individual "bits" of disease and death which any one may see in half a dozen places during half an hour's walk in Balaklava. In spite of all our efforts, the dying Turks [illegible] and the forms of human suffering which meet the eye at every turn, and once were wont to shock us, have now made callous, and have ceased even to attract passing attention. Raise up the piece of matting or coarse rug which hangs across the doorway of some miserable house, from within which you hear wailings and cries of pain and prayers to the Prophet, and you will see in one spot and in one instant a mass of accumulated woes that will serve you with nightmares for a lifetime. The dead, laid out as they died, are lying side by side with the living, and the latter present a spectacle beyond all imagination. The commonest necessaries of a hospital are wanting; there is not the least attention paid to decency or cleanliness—the stench is appalling—the fetid air can barely struggle out to taint the atmosphere, save through the chinks in the walls and roofs, and, for all I can observe, these men die without the least effort being made to save them. There they lie just as they were let gently down on the ground by the poor fellows, their comrades, who brought them on their backs from the camp with the greatest tenderness, but who are not allowed to remain with them. The sick appear to be tended by the sick, and the dying by the dying.

Foreign Enlistment Bill.

From the London Times, Dec. 19.

The case for a Foreign Legion was again maintained with great tenacity last night in the Lords, and met with equal vigor. We believe, however, that it will be seen on the slightest consideration that, while the arguments for the bill are specious, those against it are thoroughly reasonable. It is a specious argument to urge, without any regard to altered circumstances, the naked fact that there have been foreign troops in British pay in most, if not all, former wars; that those troops did their duty in the field, and were not dangerous at home. It is true we had Dutch, and Hessians, and Hanoverians, and Spanish, and Portugese, and Italians, and many other foreigners in our pay; insomuch that there has scarcely ever been a foreign war in which the whole of the soldiers were British. Thus the idea is familiar and the prescription sufficient, if it were only a matter of custom or precedent. As for some of the objections, we have only to say that they are not ours. We do not think the metropolis likely to be massacred and the constitution extinguished by the presence of ten or fifteen thousand Germans among us; nor can we think it very likely that the force would ever be brought into collision with the turn-outs in the manufacturing districts. But there is this very important difference between the present case and the precedents, or rather the invariable prescription alleged:—in every former instance the Foreign Legion has consisted of allies, those allies being quite as much interested in the quarrel as we were ourselves—often much more so. We chose to render our assistance in that particular form, maintaining foreign regiments, instead of merely subsidizing the country to which they belonged. If there have been any cases in which we employed mere mercenaries without any national interest in the war, or mere sympathizers, interested indeed, but only as a matter of opinion, let those cases be mentioned. We believe they will be found few, insignificant, and not very modern. Yet that is the only sort of precedent that applies to the present instance. A regiment of Hanoverians, or Saxe-Coburgers, or Spaniards, or Portuguese, or Swiss, sent with the British army to the Crimea, would be mere *condottieri* or sympathizers, and as such in a very equivocal position. A regiment of Poles might be something more, but it does not seem to be thought of. This is what we mean when we say that the case for the Foreign Enlistment bill is preeminently specious. What can be more plausible than an almost invariable prescription? But the plausibility is shown to be hollow when it is discovered that in all former wars we have had allies without the means of maintaining a sufficient army for self-defence, and that we undertook their armies for them, calling them Foreign Legions in the service of the British Crown.

The objections urged last night we conceive to be thoroughly reasonable. No attempt is made to inform Parliament as to the ingredients, character, and disposition of this new force. Nobody can conceive what sort of a thing it is to be; and for the last week everybody has been asking everybody, and hazarding the wildest conjectures as to its probable nature. Is it to be another Exhibition of all Nations, for war and not for peace, held in the Crimea, instead of Hyde Park? Are we to take regiments by wholesale, for a "consideration," as suggested by Lord Ellenborough, from the smaller German Powers? Is it to be a means of arraying against the Czar his own disaffected subjects, and any other revolutionary persons who may flock to the standard? Is the Foreign Legion to be sent straight to Sebastopol, or to be distributed, not only there, but in the pleasant cities of the Mediterranean, or anywhere most convenient to the Government? The idea of keeping it at home to take the place of British troops sent to the war was warmly repudiated last night. The regiments are to be sent off to the Crimea, and England will be only a resting-place on their way from the continent of Europe to Sebastopol. Yet, though a few negative hints have been given, we wholly fail to preconceive the sort of thing intended. Indeed, certain dark misgivings have presented themselves to our mind as to the reception this equivocal force is likely to meet with from the hands of the enemy, if it should ever have the ill-luck to fall into their hands. It is true, that as the Russians take few prisoners in battle, and butcher the very wounded, it is the less likely there will be such a case as we hint at. Yet, if by any chance, a considerable body of our Foreign Legion should fall into the hands of the Russian Emperor, what will he think of this strange force? Will he admit a body of Swiss, for example, to be lawful soldiers, engaged in honorable war? If not, it is likely to go hard with the unfortunate captives, and what will be worse, we shall not have much to say for them.

Again, we must call it a most reasonable objection that Her Majesty's Ministers, in suddenly proposing a new force, having only a specious prescription in its favor, likely to lead to some serious difficulties, and certainly rather a confession of our weakness, maintain the most entire silence as to the practical necessity for it. With the newly-formed and almost inexhaustible militia, with that "reserve of the country," as Lord Palmerston describes it, to draw upon, with the enlistment everywhere most successful and active, we are nevertheless all at once required to believe in the necessity of some auxiliary force of an unknown and apparently nondescript character. No calculations are offered as to the probable drain of the war and the annual demand. This, of course, is a delicate subject, and we are quite willing to concede that it would require some discretion to handle it so as not to give needless alarm. However, we do hope and trust that matters will be rather better managed next year than they have been in the present, without such reckless prodigality of life, strength, and everything else. We do hope and trust that the rate of mortality by "sickness, exposure and inaction" will not be so great next year, and that soldiers will not be flung broadcast to rot on hillsides or pestilential valleys in such utter disregard of the conditions necessary to human existence. With this hope we should indeed be sorry that a Minister should be compelled to stand up in his place and coolly ask leave to enlist foreigners, on the ground that we were killing our own people too fast to last long, and had better give our neighbors a share in our losses. All this we grant, but it is granting a great deal; and if the House of Commons should this evening assent to the enlistment of foreign soldiers, to be gathered from we know not what countries, and to be organized into we know not what form, we can only say that it will be placing an almost unexampled degree of confidence in a Government. The whole measure is, indeed, demanded on the Ministerial responsibility; and, instead of all those historical arguments—those allusions to Minden and Waterloo—it would have been very much better, or at least more seemly, for Government to ask leave to introduce the bill without one word of defence, and as a matter of implicit confidence. This, indeed, it has done, so far as concerns all the present and practical elements of the question. It has only provoked criticism and justified opposition by its attempts to show that the present case is the same as that of the former Foreign Legions levied from our allies. There is no such similarity. The Foreign Enlistment bill is not intended for the purpose of enlistment from our allies. Were that the case, we should be told so in so many words. No; the proposed force is really something new, peculiar, and very equivocal in form and principle. It can only be demanded on the Ministerial responsibility. Let Ministers then take it upon themselves to avow a State necessity for their measure, and appeal to the confidence of Parliament and the public. On these terms it may be accepted, but not as the ordinary matter-of-course expedient it has hitherto been described to be.

Enlistment of Foreigners.

The following is a copy of the bill as amended on report. It is entitled "An Act to permit Foreigners to be enlisted and to serve as Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces." The fifth clause [illegible] was struck out in the House of Lords before the passing of the bill:

"Whereas, it is expedient that Her Majesty, during the continuance of the war, should be enabled to enlist [illegible]: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

"1. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to cause to be enlisted as soldiers [illegible] natural-born subjects [illegible] natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who may voluntarily enter themselves for such service, and to grant commissions or letters of service to any such persons to serve as officers,—the persons so enlisted and commissioned to be formed into separate regiments, battalions and corps; and such enlistment, commission, and the service thereunder, shall be as lawful as if such persons were natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

"2. Provided always, that the men serving under this act shall not be employed in the United Kingdom, except for the purpose of being trained, arrayed and formed into regiments, battalions or corps for foreign service, and except such bodies of reserve as may be kept in the United Kingdom for training and arraying recruits, and for supplying vacancies in such regiments, battalions, or corps; and that there shall not be within the United Kingdom more, in the whole, than ten thousand men serving under this act at any one time.

"3. Every person enlisted as a soldier under the authority of this act shall be attested in such manner as Her Majesty shall direct, and not otherwise; and all officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private soldiers enlisting or commissioned under this act shall take such oath for their fidelity during their continuance in Her Majesty's service as Her Majesty shall direct, and no other.

"4. Subject to the provisions herein contained, all officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers or private soldiers serving under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to all the provisions contained in any act for the time being in force 'for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters,' and the Articles of War made in pursuance thereof, in the same manner to all intents and purposes as any of her Majesty's regular forces are subject to the same.

"5. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she see fit, to make any supplemental Articles of War to be applicable specially to persons who may be enlisted or commissioned under this act, and thereby to vary or control any Articles of War for the time being in force; and the restrictions and provisions contained in any act for the time being in force 'for punishing mutiny and desertion, and the better payment of the army and their quarters,' in relation to Articles of War made thereunder, shall be applicable to such supplemental Articles of War as aforesaid.

"6. This act shall continue in force during the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace."

Domestic Troubles of the Czar.

The following private letter, dated the 8th inst., has been received from St. Petersburg:

In consequence of the receipt of the affair of the 5th of November, the Empress has had a serious and even alarming relapse. The courier found the Emperor in the apartment of the Empress, awaiting the news with feverish impatience, and when the truth was declared to him he could not restrain his feelings, but broke out into the strongest expression of dissatisfaction and anger against his Generals and his army. One exclamation which escaped him respecting his sons greatly alarmed the Empress, who was aware that they were with the army at Sebastopol. She feared that some terrible calamity had befallen them, seeing the agitation of her husband, and she fainted away. She remained for some time insensible, and it was with much difficulty that the Emperor and the attendants succeeded in restoring her to animation. She became more calm when informed that nothing had occurred to her sons; but her health has seriously suffered from the shock caused by the defeat of the army at Inkermann, and she has now to struggle against an increase of debility and a low fever. The greatest alarm is felt for her, and her recovery is considered very doubtful indeed. The solemnities of the anniversary of the accession to the crown were very limited this year; they were confined to a mere religious service in the churches. Amid the fears which the presence of the allied fleets has occasioned us, and the danger they yet menace, you can scarcely have an idea of the desperate efforts making here to complete the armaments of every kind for next Spring. The Grand Duke Constantine takes no repose. He is at one moment in the arsenals of St. Petersburg, again at Sweaborg, and then at Cronstadt, inspecting everywhere fleets, arsenals, foundries, and all the troops connected with those departments.

The Emperor is often obliged to moderate this excessive ardor, in order to avoid alarming the population. We have several ships of the line in the Admiralty docks, the screws for which are already advanced in the execution. Of the guard, (*d'élite*) we have here at this moment only the regiment of Preobrajhenski, with its reserve battalions. Of the rest, two divisions are on the march for Poland, and the third is partitioned in the Baltic provinces. The letters we receive from the Crimea relative to the disasters caused by the hurricane of the 14th, state that the corps of Dannenberg, a part of which was *en route* for Bakshiserai, has suffered particularly. Their condition is of the most frightful kind from want of provisions as well as the tempest. Many chiefs of divisions who had been wounded in the affair of the 5th have died of their hurts.

I see that foreign journals say a good deal about the "pacific dispositions" of our Court. This I believe to be completely a mistake. The contrary is the truth. Persons placed in a very good position at the Court declare in the strongest manner that neither the Imperial family nor the high functionaries of the Empire manifest the faintest desire to accept unreservedly the conditions proposed by the Western Powers. As to Austria, every one here is furious against her, particularly since the communication which was made by Prince Gortschakoff. "Russia will never forget or forgive her perfidy," cried a lady the other evening in the salon of M. ——. "For my part I am ready to give at this moment, as a contribution, 100 of my serfs for the regiment of Chasseurs." Three days after the niece of the lady in question was appointed one of the ladies in waiting to the Empress, but the Emperor at the same time had an admonition conveyed to her to be cautious how she spoke of politics in society, and particularly in saloons which the *attachés* of the Austrian Embassy frequented.

Ghost of Cobbett to Aberdeen.

From the London Punch.

"Aberdeen, just look here, will you! I have been reading your speech. When I say your speech, I mean that which *you* concocted, and which Cranworth, your precious Chancellor, presented to the Queen, that she might read it to the Lords, Commons, Women and Reporters, on Tuesday last. The Queen, of course, had nothing to do with the composition; and though you, with your national impudence, will accuse me of disrespect to *her*, you know that I mean nothing of the kind. I am writing to *you*, and about *you*, Old Woman.

"You never had so good an opportunity of writing a speech in which strong things could properly be said in a strong manner. You might have blown a trumpet, and have set English blood in a flame with the music. You have preferred to speak upon a penny whistle, and to speak out of tune. The speech is the very worst that ever was delivered. However, I shall confine myself to a notice of its bad grammar.

"You cannot get through the first line without a Scotch mull.

"'*I have called you together at this* UNUSUAL *period of the year.*'

"What do you mean by *that*, eh? Why is the period of the year unusual? *Is it* unusual to have Winter, or to have December, or to have a twelfth of December? The *period* is not unusual. What I suppose you meant was, that it is unusual for Parliament to meet in December. Then why could you not say so? Why not have written, 'The *period* (slipslop) at which I have *called you together* (a vulgar phrase) is an unusual one.'

"Well, you go on—

"'*That by your assistance I may take such measures*' (With your assistance) '*as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor.*'

"We are not engaged in the war with the utmost vigor. What you mean is, that you want measures by means of which the war may be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, not that you *do*, but you wished Queen Victoria to say that you do. Then why not write down for her what you meant?

"'*I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea.*'

"This is not ungrammatical, but a weaker, sloppier phrase for the description of a strong act was never devised. But you cannot long adhere even to such English as that.

"'*The exertions* THEY *have made*' (mean writing—why not have said, which my soldiers have made?) '*and the victories they have obtained are not exceeded in the brightest pages of history.*'

"How can exertions and victories be exceeded in pages? Exertions (you had better have made a few) are *the acts of men*, pages are *paper*, and it is sheer slipslop that brings them together, as if they were things of the same nature. What you meant was that 'the brightest pages' (Minerva Press) 'of history record nothing exceeding in merit and glory the exertions, &c.

"'*The hearty and efficient cooperation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, the glory, &c.*'

"Cooperation with whom or what? Do you mean that the troops cooperated with each other? Of course they did, but you do not mean that. But you do not say with whom they cooperated. Why not have said that they cooperated with my forces?' Because you write like a Lord, that is to say, abominably.

"But this cooperation with nobody

"'*Cannot fail to cement still more closely*' (than what is? [illegible]) '*the union which happily subsists between the two countries*' [illegible]

"Slipslop again! Do you know what cement is? Or do you know what a union is? A union stands an accomplished fact, as the Gallican jargon has it. How can more cement be used *after* a union? My bricklayer's apprentice could teach you better.

"'*I have also concluded a treaty with America, by which* SUBJECTS *of long and difficult discussion have been adjusted.*'

"Even an American would have written better English. Adjust a subject! QUESTIONS, you meant, I presume.

"'*I trust that other matters* (mean, again,) *of great* INTEREST *and importance to* THE *general welfare will not be neglected.*'

"Interest to the general welfare! I do *not* entirely approve of flogging. I strongly disapprove of flogging women (*your* friend and *ally* the Austrian thinks differently,) and I should shudder to flog an old woman. So you are *safe*. But such a sentence ought to ensure to a lad of fourteen, a whipping which would make even your House of Lords cushion no easy seat. Subjects (again) of interest to the general welfare!

"Now, Aberdeen, do not, with your impudence, say that I find fault for the sake of finding fault. I can praise when people deserve praise. The last paragraph in your speech is very decent, and I believe that Billy Gladstone wrote it. The statement that *Parliament* exhibits the example of a united *people* would be rubbish but for its clever subtlety, which implies (a lie) that Parliament represents the people. The last sentence is vulgarly clumsy, '*thus*' and the '*trust*' having no connection. But the sentiment is unexceptionable, so I quote the passage:

"'*I feel assured that, in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that by the blessing of God we shall bring the war to a successful termination.*'

"I trust that we shall. But we shall not, while the country tolerates you as Prime Minister.

"I remain, Aberdeen,

"Yours, disrespectfully,

"WILLIAM COBBETT'S GHOST.

"Griffin(?) Cottage, Lethe Bank."

The President's Message.

From the London Times.

The annual Message of the President of the United States presents a striking contrast to the interests and events which at this time so powerfully affect the Governments of Europe, and it materially differs in tone from the addresses previously delivered by Mr. President Pierce. We observe with satisfaction that he now abstains from any attempt to irritate and excite the feelings of the American people against foreign countries, or to raise pretensions inconsistent with the rights of other States; while a very considerable portion of the Message is devoted to an elaborate exculpation of the American Government from the censure justly incurred, both at home and abroad, by the outrageous attack of the *Cyane* on the undefended settlers and traders of Greytown.

The principal interest of the United States in the present war arises from its effect on their own position as neutrals, and the statements of Mr. Pierce on this subject are not without importance. The measures taken by the French and English Governments at the commencement of hostilities were of a nature to disarm the remonstrances of the neutral maritime States, and to extend protection to their trade, even in the produce of the belligerent countries. It seems, however, that the Cabinet of Washington availed itself of this opportunity to urge upon the belligerents the permanent recognition by general agreement of the principles of maritime law which have been admitted by way of exception in the present contest, and, in fact, to revive the engagements of the armed neutrality of 1780. The Emperor of Russia expressed his readiness to comply with the proposition, a circumstance the less to be wondered at, as the result of the present war already shows that Russia is absolutely dependent on neutrals for the maintenance of her maritime trade, and a convention has accordingly been concluded between Russia and the United States on this point. The King of Naples has likewise expressed his readiness to adhere to the doctrine of free ships and free goods, and the King of Prussia accompanied his assent with a suggestion for an additional article to the convention renouncing altogether the practice of privateering. To this proposal the American Government demurs, and, although the example of all the belligerents in the present war has proscribed that most barbarous practice of maritime warfare, Mr. Pierce still appears to regard it as one of the most essential resources to which the American Government could have recourse in the event of hostilities with one of the great maritime Powers. At the same time he adds, that if the leading Powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers as well as by privateers, the United States declare that they will readily meet us on that broad ground. To that result we have no doubt that the practice of modern warfare is gradually tending, for it is impossible to maintain any permanent system between the ancient and absolute rule of the sea, which subjected enemy's property to capture under all circumstances, and the concession of freedom of trade by private persons of all nations during war, except in so far as trade may be restricted in contraband of war or by the rules of blockade. This country, as a great naval Power, might lose by such a concession one mode of harrassing the enemy; but this country, as a great trading Power, would gain infinitely more in a war with such maritime States as France and the United States by securing her own mercantile communications; for the grand results of war are to be attained only by the successful employment of the public forces, and not by the seizure of private property.

No greater proof could be given of the amicable relations of this country with the United States than the conclusion of the treaty which opened the navigation of the St. Lawrence, settled the fisheries' dispute, and removed all restrictions from the trade between the British North American colonies and the American Union. Although some legislative measures are still required in both countries to give full effect to this treaty, it has at once been carried into effect as far as circumstances would allow, and the beneficial results of the measure are already felt by the subjects of the British Crown as well as by the citizens of the United States.

The relations of the American Government with that of France are briefly but not discourteously adverted to, and the difficulties which had arisen out of a supposed affront to the French Consul at California and to Mr. Soulé on his way through France to Spain appear to have left no serious impression of an unfavorable character. No direct allusion is made to the affairs of Cuba, and the late changes in the Government of Spain suspended for a time the negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington on this and other subjects; but Mr. Pierce expressed a desire that suitable arrangements may be made "for restoring harmony" and "preserving peace between the two countries"—an expression which implies that their present relations are not entirely harmonious or pacific. It deserves to be remarked that the American Government claim, as matter of right, exemption from the payment of the Sound dues to the Danish Government, and this claim is made at a time when the principle of these duties is strongly contested by Prussia and some of the other North German States. For several centuries these dues have been more or less a subject of contention between Denmark and the maritime Powers, and it would be desirable that the question should be equitably adjusted. The American Government gives notice of terminating its existing commercial treaty with Denmark in order to bring these claims under review.

We shall not follow Mr. Pierce into his attempt to defend the unwarrantable attack upon Greytown, which has already been judged in every part of the world as it deserves. The effort made to wipe off this stain from his Administration is a proof that the guilt of the transaction is not unfelt by its authors; for, although they profess to describe the unfortunate inhabitants of Greytown as adventurers, who repudiated the control of every power whatever, it is not unknown in the United States that many of them were American citizens, and that their claim to occupy Greytown was at least as good as many of the pretensions advanced by President Pierce himself. Greytown was, in fact, a free town, likely to rise into commercial importance by its position on the San Juan di Nicaragua. As one of the termini of the projected canal, it was under the express protection of the Convention recently signed by the United States and Great Britain; and it is a disgraceful misrepresentation of facts to describe these traders of Greytown as "a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws or a camp of savages." Such language is at least unusual in the official communication of the head of the American Government to the Congress of the nation.

The revenue of the United States continues in so flourishing a condition that the surplus of the year will amount to fifteen millions of dollars, and the President renews his recommendation for the reduction of the import duties, from which these abundant financial resources are almost exclusively derived. At the same time he proposes an addition of four regiments—two of infantry and two of cavalry—to the United States Army, and he calls the attention of Congress to the inadequate state of the Navy. The progress in the naval power both of England and France has been so rapid and so colossal within the last three years, that the disproportion between the maritime forces of Europe and those of America is more than ever felt by the Government of the United States. At the same time we observe with pleasure that the President recommends the introduction of stricter provisions in the laws regulating the merchant service, with a view to diminish the number of the frightful accidents at sea, which have caused such large and frequent losses of property and life.

Upon the whole, this Message, which is considered tame at Washington, has at least the merit of being inoffensive abroad. If it is not very correct in its language, or very statesmanlike in its views; it leaves the more difficult questions of the policy of the United States unsolved; but it furnishes fresh evidence of the prosperity of the country, and nothing is more creditable to the institutions of the United States than the fact that the affairs of the Commonwealth do not suffer materially even in the hands of those who have but small claims to political foresight or ability.

The Danish Sound Duties.

From the London News.

The President of the United States announces, in his Message to Congress, the course which the Government at Washington intends to pursue with regard to the Sound Duties. The fifth article of the Treaty concluded between Denmark and the United States in 1826, provides—that no higher duties shall be paid on vessels of the latter State, and their cargoes, when passing through the Sound than are levied on those of the most favored nations. The treaty was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice of their intention to terminate it. President Pierce remarks that [illegible] the fifth article of the treaty, which we have just adverted to, implies an agreement to submit to the tolls during its continuance, the exemption from them, which the United States claim as a matter of right, cannot well be asserted until they are released from its stipulations." He therefore intimates that he deems it expedient that the contemplated notice be forthwith given to the Danish Government. This is a much more judicious manner of dealing with the subject than, it would appear, from papers transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives last session, he and his Cabinet had it then in contemplation to adopt. There was a talk in those documents of sending a squadron of ships-of-war to the Baltic, to protect the merchantmen of the United States in a toll-free passage through the Sound.

This question of the Sound Duties has also of late been eagerly discussed by the merchants and manufacturers of Prussia—a country which has a still deeper interest in it than the United States.

Our own country has more at stake in the question than either of the States we have named, and, indeed, than any other country. According to the Danish Budget for 1853–4, the Sound Duties produced in that year no less than 2,810,256(?) Rix dollars banco. Add to this the additional sum of 300,000 levied on [illegible] and we have a total of 3,110,556(?) Rix dollars banco, or £349,703 sterling. Of this sum it is estimated that the British trade paid at least 37 per cent., or £129,390(?).

This annual tribute, paid by Great Britain to Denmark, is levied in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of 1841. That treaty was the result of the exertions of Mr. Hutt, and under it the duties on a number of articles were reduced. But the tariff of 1841 was still a very unsatisfactory arrangement, and disappointed the hopes of the shipping interest. It did not even reduce the whole of the rates to the basis of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the principle of the treaty between Denmark and Holland, in 1701; it sanctioned in a number of cases rates equal to 3 per cent. and upwards.

However, the question is not now of rates more or less oppressive, but of the entire abrogation of Sound Duties. The United States have declared, by the mouth of their President, "we can claim exemption therefrom as a matter of right." England, in respect of those duties, stands in exactly the same relation to Denmark as America. England, like the United States, has submitted to pay them by a treaty which can be terminated by a year's notice on either side. These Duties are a great and increasing burden on our trade. They cannot be claimed on any ground of abstract justice or equity. Denmark does not even claim the sovereignty of the Ore Sound, but divides it with Sweden. England might as well assert a right to tax all foreign vessels that sail through the Straits of Dover. In the recent correspondence between the American and Danish Governments, it is admitted by the latter that the Sound Duties cannot be justified on principle.

We write in no spirit of enmity to the Danish Government or people. The latter are presenting at this moment a noble spectacle to the world; and the Russian tendencies of the former have, we trust, experienced an effectual check. But, independently of the consideration of what we owe to our own commerce, it is evident that other Governments are about to demand the abrogation of the Sound Dues in a manner that cannot long be resisted; and it is not to be expected that England will consent to be placed in a worse condition than the rest of the world. It may be conceded to Denmark to continue to levy the duties till the conclusion of the present war; or for a fixed term of three, five or seven years; but longer they cannot be submitted to. It is to be hoped that our Government, like that of the United States, will at once give the notice required by the treaty of 1841, that they intend it shall terminate after the lapse of a year.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] London, Friday, Dec. 22, 1854—5 P.M.

We have no marked alteration to notice in most articles of Colonial and Foreign Produce; the transactions, as is generally the case just before Christmas, having been on a very limited scale. [illegible] as usual at the close of the year. Consols [illegible] for the Account. Dollars [illegible]. Bar Silver [illegible]. Doubloons 74s., nominal. American Eagles 76s. 3d., nominal. By the Overland Mail we have dates from Canton of the [illegible] of October, Calcutta [illegible], and Bombay 14th of November. Exchange at Canton [illegible]; Calcutta 2s. 1½d.

Cochineal.—Sales have been made of 274 bags [illegible]

Cocoa.—[illegible]

Coffee.—[illegible] Plantation Ceylon at public sale were mostly disposed of [illegible] Native Ceylon were partly sold [illegible]

Copper.—[illegible]

Corn.—On Monday there was a moderate supply of English Wheat, and it was partly disposed of at 1s. above the prices of that day week; Foreign was also dearer. To-day the market was very thinly attended, and the small supply was not readily taken; prices about the same as on Monday. [illegible] Egyptian Wheat have been sold at [illegible]. Barrel flour scarce, and would be worth about [illegible].

Cotton.—[illegible] The Liverpool market is quiet; [illegible]

Hemp.—There have been no transactions in Russian. [illegible]

Indigo.—[illegible]

Molasses.—About 420 puncheons good Barbadoes have been sold [illegible]

Oils.—Linseed has advanced [illegible]

Rice.—There have been no public sales; [illegible]

Saltpetre.—[illegible]

Sugar.—There have been [illegible]

Tallow [illegible]

The Tea market is dull [illegible]

Turpentine.—No change in Rough. Spirits are reduced in value; American in casks worth [illegible].

American Stocks.—Business very limited, without marked variation in prices.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1855.

[illegible] Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

The Senate yesterday passed the Military Academy bill, making appropriations, and, after a long debate on the Judicial Reform bill, adjourned over to Tuesday. The House was engaged in considering private bills, and, after passing fourteen, adjourned.

Affairs of Spain.

A correspondence of some interest has recently been published in Madrid. It dates from the time of the ill-fated LOPEZ expedition, and consists of a letter from NARVAEZ, with a reply to it by LOUIS BONAPARTE. The then Minister-President informs the then President of the French Republic of the intended descent of LOPEZ and his followers upon Cuba, and expresses the hope that France will assist her Catholic Majesty in repelling any such lawless aggressions on her dominions. LOUIS NAPOLEON's answer informs the Marshal that three French line-of-battle ships have been dispatched to protect the menaced island against any invasion, and expresses, besides, the confident hope that steps taken, in company with the British Cabinet, will lead to such a convention with the United States as to preclude any recurrence, for the future, of similar dangers to the Spanish dependency. Everybody knows the ludicrous failure of the overtures made in consequence of the hope so confidently expressed in that letter. NAPOLEON learned that the United States refuse to enter into any convention whatever with European Potentates, to bind the Union for all eternity "*not to do something*" which, inexpedient and impolitic as it may be now, the next generation may think it prudent and even necessary to accomplish. It is more than probable that the lessons given in that well-known missive of Republican statesmanship, to European diplomats in general, and to the now imperial BONAPARTE in particular, were not out of mind when the orders for Mr. SOULE's exclusion from France were given. And but for England's unwillingness to back her ally *at this particular time*, the insult would doubtless have been expiated by the giver into an unmistakable [illegible], by the immediate dispatch of a [illegible] naval squadron to the West Indies. [illegible], however, has been *put off* until the [illegible] can feel at ease nearer at home, [illegible] there is much reason just now for [illegible].

[illegible] London Correspondent affirmed by the [illegible] that the SOULE affair formed part of [illegible]STON's explanatory mission to Paris. [illegible] in a Madrid letter of a later *Morning* [illegible] that he was not wrongly informed. [illegible] American *difficulties* were "talked [illegible]." The Madrid Correspondent pretends, [illegible] to know that NAPOLEON proposed a [illegible] action in that quarter; but Viscount [illegible]STON having remarked that after the [illegible] of Madrid had refused to declare the [illegible] a piracy, the British Government would hardly feel prompted to any great solicitude about Spain's firm footing in the Antilles, NAPOLEON concluded the conversation with saying that "in that case, *the best for Spain is to sell Cuba if she can sell it*." The conversation may be true or apocryphal, though it certainly has much of the air of an arranged dialogue, with a concluding "word for effect."

Correct information about the doings in Madrid it is a very difficult matter to obtain indeed. Spaniards of all politics abroad, Moderados and Progressistas, Democrats and Aristocrats, all seem to be at a loss about the "what next?" *A military dictatorship* seems to be the most *probable* end that affairs will come to. The question is only who of the two leaders, ESPARTERO or O'DONNELL, will proscribe, imprison and rule in undivided power. The Duke, though the only popular man in the country, seems by no means to have the best chances. He *makes himself* more and more powerless by surrendering the might to do good to those who are evidently planning only evil. The Marshal has actually succeeded in alienating his best friends, such as GUERRA and SALAZAR, who retire disgusted with his irresolution and weakness. Sundry Progressista pronunciamentos are spoken of as in preparation, with ESPARTERO's tacit consent to their being carried out; but those who know most have least faith in them. That party cannot make a *coup* except by the hand of ESPARTERO himself. It is more likely that the majority of the Congress will, in consequence of an utter absence of any settled Cabinet policy, be broken up more and more, its fractions joining the Democrats and O'Donnellists; and then the Moderados will become the masters of the situation. ESPARTERO will make room for his worst enemies, and pride himself on being "the honest man" of his country. CINCINNATUS is, no doubt, a fine type for imitation—and so is WASHINGTON; but one must *first* have saved one's own country before "honest retirement into private life" will be accepted as a meritorious act of the highest civic virtue.

The honorable constituents are, in the meanwhile, constantly engaged in electing their President and Vice-Presidents. They had already four of them for the first office, and the last elected, M. MADOZ, being on the point of becoming Finance Minister, will probably be followed, very soon, by a fifth. These elections, and a great deal of holiday-making in adoration of some or other Saint, constitute the staple of business transacted by that august assembly. They have not yet voted the Address; and indeed, they had better not vote it at all—such as its style and tenor has been made by the Special Committee.

The last discussions turned about the "Ministry of 48 hours," and its bloody work in the July days. Mr. SOULE will probably be much interested in that inquest in the short-lived but murderous passage of his "best friend," General CORDOVA, through the ministerial bureaus. The accused have, to be sure, an easy task, in face of such a *loyal* Cortes as the present has turned out to be, and so it is no wonder that GOMEZ DE LA SERNA, one of those Ministers, and now a representative of the people, answers the charge of having accepted office in the following victorious style: "We are reproached for having accepted power. Could we, without dishonoring ourselves, fail to respond to the call of the Queen? We wished to save the Constitutional throne; we wished to prevent any conflict between the monarchy and the people. Was this not a laudable intention, a duty not to be receded from?" This pleading "not guilty," made a great and "favorable" impression on gentlemen, and, accordingly, the whole affair has been sent to the *calendas græcas*, which means a Committee of Inquiry. ORENSE moved a proposition of similar tendency respecting CHRISTINA, whom he wished to be summoned. Whether she will obey is doubtful, but surely the Cabinet and Cortes will never lead her into temptation to disobey their summons, in spite of General SAN MIGUEL, who, as it has been lately revealed, advised ESPARTERO *to ask her* to come back. And they call that a revolution. It is a game of blind man's buff.

The great difficulty of the situation in that unfortunate land is the distressed state of the finances. There is no *nervus rerum gerendarum*, with hosts of beggars of all ranks, who want to be paid for their patriotism. No money and plenty of debts, certainly is not a pleasant position to occupy for a Paymaster, and so Mr. COLLADO, who is not prepared to introduce a bold and vigorous system of radical economy, is eager to escape from out of it. The proposal to reduce the army to 70,000 men, is the first and only step as yet taken in the right direction.

"We Have Changed All That."

Before the present complication in the East had assumed the stern realities of war, Lord PALMERSTON declared in the House that he "objected to the policy of making the integrity of Turkish dominion in Europe an object essentially necessary to the interests of Christian and civilized Europe," and even Mr. GLADSTONE, who probably before now has demanded fresh supplies for carrying on the war, confessed that "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire meant something very different from what it would imply, if France, England or any other European power were spoken of." Many other of the leading statesmen of Great Britain, even down Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE himself, held but a very short time before the commencement of hostilities the same opinion with respect to the policy of admitting Turkey within the limits of what may be called public European law,—that is constituting her a recognized member of the great European family of nations for maintaining the balance of power. The London *Times*—the leader and fashioner of the opinions of the great majority of Englishmen—and other daily organs, used the same language. Besides all this, during the four centuries that she has been encamped on the borders of European civilization, Turkey has never hitherto been treated as a power having the right to a seat in the great councils of Europe. Even what are called treaties have been with her nothing more in reality than truces. We thus consequently see that up to within a very recent period the preservation of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire was considered as by no means a question involving any of the great interests of Europe, a fact which English writers and statesmen, as we have shown, were very ready to admit less than one short year ago. But now, forsooth, a change has come, and Lord PALMERSTON, who spoke so strongly of the impossibility of recognizing the Sultan's right to protection at the hands of the great powers, is the first to urge the lavish expenditure of treasure and blood to accomplish that, "the essential necessity" of which he would on no account admit a few months back. This change of opinion is very easily, however, accounted for. It is the second thought of a nation.

Turkey formerly ceded certain privileges over some portion of her Christian population to Russia, which possibly exercised those rights in a manner not altogether consistent with the law of the Koran—the great arbitrator of everything Turkish. The Divan, consequently, not only refused to extend those privileges, but even took back what it had previously granted. Turkey certainly had the right to do this, according to the strictest interpretation of the law of nations, at her own peril, her own cost; but she could not in any way claim—even if she had really been recognized as one of the great European Powers—either the moral or active support of the others to shield her from the necessary consequences of her broken faith with Russia. This, there is no doubt, was fully recognized by English statesmen; and unless they had been encouraged in the course they ultimately adopted by the warlike ardor of LOUIS NAPOLEON, a peace would have been patched up between the Porte and the Emperor NICHOLAS, by a grant of the very concessions he at first demanded, and a great war avoided. The man of the Second of December has thus not only controlled the probable destinies of France, but in some measure even those of other European Powers.

England, at the present day, does not certainly regard the possession of Constantinople by Russia as a matter of vital importance; for she knows well enough that the control of this key of the Dardanelles is insignificant when compared with that of Egypt—and she would not have plunged recklessly into doubtful struggle to prevent any encroachment upon the feebly-governed territories of the Sultan. But, backed by LOUIS NAPOLEON, she ultimately consented to adopt the empty traditional cry of the "balance of power," and so arrange herself on the side of Turkey. But this was not done hurriedly or without calculation. She knew that a European contest would result most probably in enthroning her manufactorial and commercial supremacy throughout the world for many years. She knew that other European nations,—even those fighting alongside of her, would be comparatively ruined by success—thus she would be able to secure them as markets for herself. She knew all this, and so repudiated whatever her statesmen and her press had urged against the strange anomaly of supporting the Crescent against the Cross. Herein probably lies concealed the mainspring of the present war policy of England. For this reason she courted, and still courts, the moral power of America in her favor. For this reason we have to thank her for those just concessions which she has lately made us—concessions which, at any other period of her history, she might have refused. And in order that she may not have arrayed against her the moral force of the United States, she is quite willing to pass over, without discussion, the vexed question of neutral vessels. She feels herself, in one word, strong in Europe so long as America does not claim to have any influence in its councils, and her statesmen can scathelessly menace all opposers there. Just so long as this is the case, she will not mind ignoring the past—whether it be the battles of the Crusades or the speeches of her greatest men.

The German Immigration.

It is very satisfactory to know that the Emigrant Aid Association have accomplished so much in introducing sturdy New-England settlers into the Kansas Territory. These may have failed, through the fraud and violence of others, in affecting this election. Still they form a nucleus of honest, industrious, free laborers, who will support Free Labor and not consent to work side by side with slaves. They belong to that restless, intelligent, indomitable family, who somehow seem always to acquire the control of the societies in which they take part.

They and their descendants will in time greatly influence the destiny of that vast commonwealth which is to spring up on those central plains of North America. Still, with all estimation of what these Associations are accomplishing, we must frankly say, that they are not altogether on the right path. No Society could have the means to transport any large resident population from the Eastern States to the Western. It is an enterprise, on any great scale, immensely expensive, and as carried on now, forms only a rivulet into that mighty receptacle of future nations. With all the hundreds of settlers which the generous subscriptions of New-York and Boston may send forth into this new country, what are they compared with the area to be occupied, or even compared with the hordes of border-men who swarm all along the frontier of the Slave States—men ready for any act of adventure or violence which may secure their sorely-pressed Institution? It is beginning now to be understood in all matters of political administration and economy, that we cannot with any advantage apply force to the natural laws of commerce and of society. If the labor and capital of a country tend naturally in one direction, it is found to be unprofitable to lead them into another. The present profit is always more than swallowed up by the future loss. Government monopolies, or prizes, or especial inducements which break the natural currents of business, are discovered to injure the permanent prosperity of the country.

It is at length beginning to be seen that this social machine is an exceedingly delicate and subtle thing; and that, none knows, who begins to interfere in its working where the disarrangement may end. The same principle holds in regard to immigration. We cannot govern the tides of human movement—hardly more than those of the sea. They are controlled by great and permanent laws, back of the apparent motion. All the inducements which the English Government can offer, will never people wornout Ireland, as our district of our western plains is peopled by voluntary immigration. The wealth and valor of the French Nation cannot found one such colony in a half-century in Africa, as grows up without aid in a few years in California. Money and influence may direct currents of emigration—but they can never start them. Even the heroic thought of a crusade for Liberty, can send out but a few scattered hundreds. For any enduring movements, the great laws of human *wants* are more efficacious, than were the most noble and inspiring sentiments.

We say, then, that the true policy of those Associations in Massachusetts and New-York is not especially to induce New-England or New-York settlers to emigrate, but to *turn to Kansas the great currents of German Immigration.*

It is well known that hundreds of thousands of German, Norwegian and Danish emigrants come annually to this port alone. A great proportion are laborers in the soil; industrious, steady, and in the main, honest workingmen. They are inured to hard work; accustomed to little, and seem the very men adopted to settle a new country. Of course, very many of these are extremely ignorant of the country, they are poor and incautious—and the result is, that thousands of these laborers who arrive here, are first cheated, then compelled by their poverty to remain and to resort to the poorest street-occupations for a living, until at length they become swallowed up in the masses of poor, filthy, degraded people, who swarm in our lowest quarters.

One who converses with them will find that in general, they were bred up in free air, in the open life of some genial climate; and that they most of all now, wish again a chance to work in the soil.

Better still, these German peasant men are good friends of Liberty. The Bavarian, the Rhinelander, the Prussian, the Bohemian know what is Tyranny. Some have themselves felt the lash and the fetters; and all have felt the shame of Slavery. They have too long seen one class absorbing the unearned means of another class; they have too long struggled against the close bonds of a political mastership, to wish to behold the same system on this free land. Slavery in Austria and Slavery in Kansas will not seem to them two so different institutions.

There is not in the German nature,—and to its praise be it said,—that ignoble quality shown alas! here by some of the Celtic Race, which leads a man who has himself been degraded to inflict the same degradation on others.

The Germans in America, where the question has been presented by itself, and where they have understood it, have been on the side of Liberty. We know of few instances where Germans have been slaveholders, and of but a few Journals which have dared to advocate pro-Slavery doctrines to the German population. In Texas, a Slave State, the Germans have the honor of being the advance guard of Freedom, supporting Anti-Slavery papers and having themselves solved the great problem of raising cotton profitably by *free labor*.

There are instances, naturally, where the Germans, deceived by a party-name or not all appreciating the question at issue, have voted on the side of the South and her interests; but we do not hesitate to say, that at the present time their enlightened sentiments are with the North, and against the extension of servile labor and laws.

Why should not advantage be taken of all these favorable circumstances, to lead this immigration into the Nebraska-Kansas territories? The Germans are pouring into the country; they are good laborers, fitted in some respects for a new country, and sterling friends of Free Labor. Is it not at once the practical course, to direct these men into this new country, where the great battle of freedom is being fought? There would be little difficulty. Let well-prepared German circulars be scattered about in the principal cities of Germany, and then among the emigrant lodging-houses of this City; let the office of the Emigrants Aid Association be the place where information could be obtained as to the best routes, *&c.*, to the new Territory. Advertisement and articles with information should be put into the leading German newspapers. With some skill and business enterprise, a large emigration might be turned easily and naturally towards this vast unpeopled country.

Then, if the Association had the means, many of these poor peasants landing, or those detained in the City, could be at once forwarded to the same destination, much to the relief of our burdened population. The Commissioners of Emigration would not improbably find it for their interest to contribute for a purpose so directly in their line of effort.

This is but a brief sketch of the detail of this proposed enterprise, yet we do not doubt of its practicability.

We commend it to the earnest attention of the Aid Associations.

There may be one difficulty, which has thus far stood in the way of this proposed action by these societies; we allude to a rather widespread prejudice in the Anglo-Saxon mind against the Germans and German habits. Many good people are in the practice of including all Germans in one class of Sabbath-breaking, beer-drinking, atheistic people; and we have little doubt that something of this prejudice has had an effect on the operations referred to above. If so, we do not hesitate to say that it is an unreasonable, unworthy feeling, and should be laid aside by enlightened men in this age, as soon as possible. If the Germans are unbelieving, so much the more reason for elevating them. Neither their metaphysics nor their social habits will have much connection with their voting against Slavery in Kansas. A whole nation is not to be judged from a few; and, with all their defects, any one who knows our foreigners knows there is not a race among them so industrious, so kindly, and so likely to become adapted to our institutions as the Germans.

What our Mayor is at.

We are in the receipt of a great many letters, notes, epistles of indignation, wrath, remonstrance, from men, women, children "and others," having reference to the unequal working and fitful jerking of the machinery that attempts to put in operation the new Mayor's Broom. One says the police have notified him not to throw orange peel out of his parlor window hereafter, or he will be held liable. Another complains that in his absence from home, a bearded M. P. knocked violently on the door, and told the frightened wife, who opened it to him, that she would be fined if the gutter was not cut clear of ice before night. Another asks Mr. Mayor if he means to excuse the lottery ticket dealers and policy venders from the general surveillance,—seeing that he commands no officer to watch for these violators of the law. Others ask why Broadway, which is the nearest clean of all our streets, should be scratched and scraped daily, while so many other streets are yet innocent of a broom, and are impassable walls to the houses that abut them.

Now, worthy grumblers all, cannot you wait a little? Cannot a man breathe between his achievements? Would you insist that a mere two-armed man have all the hands of Briareus and strike every way at once? If Hercules had been sworn in our Mayor on New Year's day, and upon that day he, instead of Mayor WOOD, had mounted twin lamps before his door, surmounted each with a gilded eagle, Hercules would have needed all his sons to help him abate a tithe of the nuisances that are piled up in the City we so much pride ourselves in. And what Hercules could not do, even Mayor WOOD ought not to be asked to do. When a "determined chief" falls to work upon a good plan—let us hold his hat—cheer him, urge him on, and hope patiently till our turn to be relieved shall come. Broadway cleaned from Canal-street to Fulton,—the gutters cut out,—the apple-women confined to their stands before stores and offices whose occupants "aint proud,"—the beggars all arrested,—the carmen stopped from letting their carts obstruct the highway,—and the police captains all properly adorned with their stars,—we do not doubt our fearless Mayor will see that other streets than Broadway are dug out, and that the dirt heaps which have crowned the heads of all alleys are carted off before Spring. When a man is in earnest, he lays hold of the nearest duty to perform it first. Success to our determined Mayor in all the reforms he girds himself to. When he comes to his promised usurpations, it will be time to rub up our spectacles and look closer at his drift.

Musical.

We are enabled to announce this morning definitively that the concert for the relief of the poor, proffered by Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO, will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday next, the 11th instant. The programme will be published on Monday—but there is scarcely a need for one. The simple announcement "for the Relief of the Poor" will, to the generous and considerate, be sufficient attraction.

The entire management of the concert has been placed in the hands of a committee of prominent citizens, and to their activity and earnest efforts much of the success of the entertainment will be indebted. The unusual attractiveness of this concert; the great *artistes* engaged in it, and the charitable motive with which all are actuated, entitle it to the best consideration of our citizens.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. BUCHANAN made his fourth appearance here last evening in the character of *King Lear*. Previous to speaking of this performance, we may refer to Mr. BUCHANAN's highly successful *debut* on Tuesday last in another of SHAKSPEARE's heroes, *Hamlet*. Throughout this performance there was evidence of deep study, and an unusual appreciation of the metaphysical bearings of the character—often interpreted as contradictions. The performance would have been more enjoyable had it been freer from stage mannerisms, and from a conventional and objectless slowness in the delivery of certain passages. Deliberation is occasionally necessary for the production of strong effects, but it is tedious when indulged with too much prodigality. However, the *Hamlet* of Mr. BUCHANAN struck us as being a superior performance, and with the audience it was undoubtedly a success. The tragedy was placed on the stage with more care than we usually enjoy here.

The *Lear* of Mr. BUCHANAN was by no means equal to his initial performance. It is impossible at any time to make the character attractive—for age and passion are repulsive to the sensibilities—it can, however, be rendered powerfully. Although we detected many excellences in Mr. BUCHANAN's rendition, it was, as a whole, unsatisfactory; physical; rampant. From the rising of the curtain to its fall, *Lear* appeared to be undergoing a slow process of strangulation, and the strange noises and unpleasant effect it produced were, to say the least of it, uncomfortable. The best portion of the effort was the scene with mad *Tom*. It is but justice to say that Mr. BUCHANAN was indifferently supported.

To-night is the last of the Tragedian's engagement. He appears in "Richard the Third," and afterwards as *Sir Charles Coldstream*, in the comedietta of "Used Up."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Free Traders.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1855.

I do not believe any general modification of the Tariff of '46 will be made at the present session of Congress. The result of the Caucus last evening did not disappoint me. There is no unity of sentiment in the dominant party in the House relative to the Tariff. Two-thirds of the members are in favor of *some* modification, but not one-third of them are ready to vote for the same scheme. If the Committee of Ways and Means would take up Secretary GUTHRIE's bill of last session, and sustain it heartily, it would pass, with some few amendments not affecting its general character. But there is a very positive difference of opinion between the Committee and the Secretary; and the former is committed against the Secretary's proposition, and, it will be remembered, reported a bill at last session of quite a different character from that of Mr. GUTHRIE's.

At the caucus it was found, first, that there was very little enthusiastic interest on the subject of the Tariff; and second, it would be impossible for the members to agree on any measure,—so they adopted a resolution to the effect that the Tariff *ought* to be altered, but failed to resolve that it should be. I think there is but one chance left for a general modification of the Tariff of '46, at this session; and that is by the Whigs in Congress taking up GUTHRIE's bill, and passing it, with some few amendments, and by the aid of Democratic votes. It will be remembered that Mr. GUTHRIE's bill puts on the free list many articles of raw material, which enter largely into the manufactures of the United States, thus encouraging home labor, without prohibiting the introduction of the foreign fabric. It is this feature which commends the bill to Whigs generally.

If no general Tariff bill is passed, there are various combinations forming, which will be quite likely to repeal the duty on wood and railroad iron, and perhaps on coal. I think the chances of these modifications to be decidedly better than of any other.

Among the names of officers of the Navy who are prominently mentioned to succeed Commodore STRINGHAM in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, is that of Commodore HIRAM PAULDING, now in command of the Navy Yard near this city. The Mediterranean station is a sort of post of honor; and the appointment thereto of Commodore PAULDING would be a graceful tribute by the Administration to a most excellent officer and gentleman,—a worthy son of that worthy sire, who, by the arrest of ANDRE, in the dark hour of our country's hopes, discovered the treason of ARNOLD, and probably saved the little army of Independence from a fatal catastrophe. New-York would hail PAULDING's appointment to the Mediterranean as an honor to herself. It certainly would be an honor to the Executive officer whose duty it is to direct the movements of the Navy,—for there is no one in the service better fitted than the Commodore to discharge the duties of that post, just now peculiarly delicate and important, because of the disturbed condition of affairs in the East.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity held a Convention of Chapters in this city yesterday. Nineteen Chapters, connected with different Colleges or Universities, all over the Union, were represented by one or more delegates. The following are the names of the institutions whose graduates were among the delegates:

Yale College, New-Haven, Ct.; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; College of New-Jersey, Princeton, N. J.; Waterville College, Waterville, Me.; Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Nashville University, Nashville, Tenn.; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Brown University, Providence, R. I.; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.; College of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; Oakland College, Oakland, Miss.; Miami College, Oxford, Ohio; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.; Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.; Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky.

The Convention held a public meeting in the evening, at CARUSI's saloon, where an admirable oration on "CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER," was delivered by EDWARD O. BILLINGS, Esq., a graduate of Yale, and a fine poem was read by CHAS. T. CONGDON, Esq., editor of the *Boston Atlas*. Both oration and poem were eloquently delivered, and received merited and enthusiastic commendations from all who heard them.

After the public exercises were over the company adjourned to the splendid new dining-hall of WILLARD's Hotel, where a supper was set for a hundred or more guests, in the best style of the skillful host. Among the invited guests on the occasion, where Senator DODGE, of Iowa, (who presided,) and Senators DOUGLAS and ROCKWELL; Mr. WHEELER of New-York, and other Representatives, Professor DIMITRY of New-Orleans, and several members of the Press. Speeches were made by all the Senators, by Messrs. BOCOCK of Virginia, KEITT of South Carolina, and ELLIOTT of Massachusetts, Professor DIMITRY, and many of the members of the Fraternity. The occasion was in every respect a gratifying one, and most creditable to those who got it up. It was 3 o'clock in the morning ere the company separated, everybody feeling that they had enjoyed a rich and toothful repast.

Hon. Mr. MOFFAT, of the British Parliament, who has been traveling South, lies at WILLARD's Hotel seriously ill of lung fever, although I do not learn that his recovery is despaired of. A.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ On Tuesday evening, JOHN G. SAXE will deliver his poem—"The Money King"—in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

DEATH OF A CONSUL.—Died at Maracaibo, Dec. 10, ROLAND DULES, Esq., U. S. Consul at that port.

☞ The Detroit *Democrat* says that of all the dressed hogs which have been sent forward from Detroit to Buffalo, since the close of navigation, over the Great Western (Canada) Railway, not one carcass has as yet reached its destination. The cars loaded with pork stand on a side track at Paris! The quantity is immense, and as the danger of its spoiling is great, the loss must be heavy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS, SHAWLS—REDUCTION IN PRICES—AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.—The closing sales of rich brocade, striped and satin plaid silks which have produced so much excitement previous to the holidays, is continued at a greater reduction, viz.: from 50c. to $1 for goods which cost to import from 75c. to $1 37 the yd.

Broche and woolen shawls, 3,000 broche long and square shawls, from $5 to $2; 1,500 woolen shawls, from [illegible] to $5, of the Bay State, and French and Scotch manufacture, as the entire balance of merinoes, de laines, blankets and flannels is to be closed out. Decided bargains are offered.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

NEW AND VERY WONDERFUL!!—HYGEANA BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE MILLION. *From the New-York Dutchman of Jan. 14.* A wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this City, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to health, as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion."

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named:

One package of the Hygeana has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing. JAS. F. [illegible], P. M. of [illegible], Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years' standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana. J. H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, [illegible].

Prof. S. Custer, of New-York, writes as follows: GENTLEMEN: I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of Chronic Sore Throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me that, whatsoever be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

Sold by C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Druggists throughout the City and country. Price $3 a package.

R. R. R.—No. 22. A YOUNG LADY, WEAK AND SICKLY, GAINED 25 POUNDS IN ONE MONTH.—R. R. R. [illegible] RADWAY'S READY RELIEF [illegible] RADWAY'S REGULATORS [illegible] RADWAY & CO., Proprietors.

N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists [illegible]. RADWAY & CO., Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRESS HAT.—GENIN HAS just introduced a splendid Winter dress hat, [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NEW MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE FOLLOWING choice music by the great composer, THOMAS BAKER: [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of different manufacturers; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BALLS AND PARTIES VS. SNOW AND RAIN.—Ladies and misses white satin and kid gaiter boots, white satin and kid slippers, &c., suitable for this season, of balls and parties; ladies, misses and children's India rubber boots and shoes, suitable for this season of snow and rain. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. [illegible] cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, [illegible] SILAS C. HERRING.

DAMAGED RETICULES AT HALF PRICE.—A small lot which have been slightly damaged by [illegible]. Also, a large stock which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Importer of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., No. 345 Broadway.

[illegible], AT NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.—THE GREAT excitement produced by the tremendous bargains at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, is still increasing. A fresh lot of Clothing from another house in Broadway will be added to-day to the already immense stock.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

INSTRUCTION.

MEDICAL.

DANCING.

FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

TO LET.

HOTELS.

FINE ARTS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

AUCTION SALES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

MACHINERY.

BANK NOTICES.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

New-York Daily Times,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855.

[illegible]

[illegible] Friday, Jan. 5.

[illegible] have been sent in to the Legislature [illegible] the expenditure and receipts of the State for the year [illegible] have been $6,056,000; expenditures $5,426,000. Leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,326,000.

[illegible] the public debt shows an excess of expenditure of $736,000. The statistics show [illegible] during his term of office for the cash expenditure of over $3,000,000; yet the funded debt has been reduced a quarter of a million. He alludes to the vote by the people in relation to prohibition, and remarks that though the vote shows the people to be averse to the measure proposed, it gives no reason for supposing them opposed to a [illegible]

[illegible] in relation of the Licensing Laws. [illegible] of the Message is on the usual local [illegible]

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, Friday, Jan. 5.

WM. D. KEMPTON, Democrat, of Berks, was elected Speaker of the Senate on the 37th ballot, having fifteen votes. SCHNEAR, (Whig,) had eleven votes; FRAZER, (Whig,) two; DARSIE, (Whig,) [illegible]. PENCE, (Whig,) did not vote.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, (Me.,) Friday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature of this State to-day elected ANSON P. MORRILL, for Governor.

In the House the vote stood as follows: MORRILL [illegible]; Hamlin 115.

In the Senate Mr. MORRILL received the unanimous vote—29 in all.

The inauguration of Mr. MORRILL will take place to-morrow.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 4.

ISAAC W. WILSON has been elected Secretary of the Senate of this State; CYRUS LOVEZZ, Speaker, and HENRY SANDERS, Clerk of the House. The usual Resolutions.

[illegible] of both Houses of the Legislature [illegible] of a State Senator.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

[illegible] of both Houses elected, to-day, [illegible] W. Lincoln, of Edgartown, State Senator from Dukes and Nantucket Counties. The vote stands as follows: LINCOLN, 309; Mr. BURNEY, of [illegible], 3.

[illegible] Mail—Letter from the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 5.

[illegible] of the Southern mail on late so [illegible] have received New-Orleans papers of 31st [illegible]

[illegible] Nicaragua had arrived at New-Orleans, bringing later intelligence from the Rio [illegible]

[illegible] Flag of the 16th inst., publishes [illegible] the official election in Mexico. It [illegible] PONCIANO ARRIAGA, MANUEL GOMEZ, [illegible] MATA, ANDRES TERVINO and M. [illegible]

[illegible] to the revolutionary movements and [illegible] Western Mexico it has the following per[illegible]: [illegible] for the present there is quiet, [illegible] long it will remain so, time alone can [illegible]

CARVAJAL arrived at Brownsville a few [illegible] and papers says he will soon head [illegible] organized on a new and liberal [illegible]

Mail Robbery.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 5.

[illegible] no mail this morning south of Wash[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

[illegible] from points south of Philadelphia has [illegible] here to-day.

[illegible] of the U. S. Steamship America at [illegible]—Departure for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 5.

U. S. Mail Steamship America arrived here from [illegible] at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed at 7 [illegible] for Liverpool.

[illegible] very, truly, [illegible]

Anti-Slavery Petition.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

An Anti-Slavery petition has been drawn up, addressed to the Massachusetts Senate and House, [illegible] the passage of the law "That any person who [illegible] in arresting, holding, or returning a fugitive slave, [illegible] United States Judge, Commissioner, Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or in any other capacity whatsoever, or even as a private citizen, shall be forever ineligible of acting as a juror in any Court of this State, or of holding any office of trust, honor, or emolument, whether such office be a State, county, city or town office, unless relieved from such disqualification by a pardon; and also to punish by fine and imprisonment any claimant of an alleged slave, or any aider or abettor of such claimant, who shall attempt to remove such alleged slave from this State, without his first having a jury trial on the question of his slavery or freedom.

Accident to the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The road way of the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence River, was carried away by the ice, but no injury whatever was done to the stone abutments, or the stone piers, which remain firm as the solid rock, and prove the security and stability of the structure. The newspaper reports of damage to the permanent structure are entirely unfounded.

Steerage Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The British bark Prince Arthur, bound from Malaga for New-York, was off Singapore on the 20th October in a sinking condition, having ten feet of water in her hold. She had sent to Singapore for assistance, and a steamer proceeded in search of her, but had not returned on the 4th of November. The crew of the Prince Arthur is insured in New-York and Boston for $600,000.

The new ship Acorn, built at Waldoboro, was destroyed by fire at Muscongus, ten miles below Waldoboro, on the 24 inst.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 5.

Two freight trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Bordentown, came in collision this evening. No one was injured, but the trains were delayed. The Pilot line backed to Trenton, and will have come to the city by the Trenton Road.

Philadelphia Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 5.

At our first Board to-day, Stocks were rather heavy, with limited sales, at the following rates: Reading Railroad, 36¾; Morris Canal, 12¾; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾; Pennsylvania State 6's, 91.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 5.

The screw steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., is coming up the river. She brings 210 passengers.

Cotton Market Steadily.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.,) Friday, Jan. 5.

It is now believed that the Southern mail difficulty will soon be settled. The Post-Office Department have made an offer to the South Carolina Railroad Company, which will be accepted, provided the schedule should be satisfactory.

Postponement of Church by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 5.

The New Wilkins Church, on Eutaw, street, was destroyed by fire this morning at 2 o'clock. The Church was valued at $19,000, and was lately repaired. It was insured for $4,000 on the building and $2,000 on the organ.

Death of Hon. Ira Bellows.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

Hon. IRA BELLOWS, of Pittsford, who has held many posts of honor in this State, died this evening, while waiting in the Railroad Depôt here for the cars to convey him home.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The steamer Nashville arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Young Men's Whig General Committee, for 1855.

The Delegates to the Young Men's Whig General Committee for the year 1855 assembled at the Broadway House last evening. The attendance was large and the feeling enthusiastic. At the hour designated in the call, the Committee organized informally by the choice of JOHN LALOR, Esq., of the Tenth Ward, Chairman, and Mr. DANIEL BOWLEY as Secretary. The roll was called, and seventy-eight members answering to their names, they proceeded to organize permanently by the election of a new President. There were several candidates, but Judge WELSH, the last year's Chairman, finally received a large majority, and was declared elected.

On motion, his election was made unanimous.

The next ballot was taken for Vice-Chairmen and other officers, which resulted in the election of

THOMAS C. ACTON, (Fifteenth Ward,) first Vice-Chairman.
Dr. F. C. VAN WYCK, (Sixth Ward,) second Vice-Chairman.
JAMES E. BOERN, (Fifth Ward,) Treasurer.
AUGUSTUS BROWN, (Twenty-second Ward,) Recording Secretary.
JACOB CROWELL, (Ninth Ward,) Corresponding Secretary.

The organization was effected in perfect harmony, and the Committee adjourned for the month.

Our New Council—A Suggestion.

One of the newly-elected Councilmen presented the following resolution, memorial, or whatever it is, at last night's session. Its suggestions are important:

NEW YORK Jany 5th 1855

To the honourable Boddy the Mayor Aldermen and Comonalty of the City of New York Where as the Mayor has issude his Orders to the police Department to arrest all persons that Would be found throughing ashes or garbage in the streets let us now ask the question what are the gutting to do with it When it is a well known fact that there are tenant ebie houses in this city that Contains Twenty familyes and some of them has Not Vessells to Con taine sufficient Water for there owen use therfore as Every act that would Create inboes and Clotenses throughout the City Should be in cardity Comply ds with I would ask this honourable Board to have Boxes of Suitable Size Built and placed in Such Streets as the are required and that Men living in Such districts that is in Need of Employment Be Employed to do the Same work and that people having Such Boxes placed in front of there dwellings Shall Sweep and Keep Clean there Side walks Every day

Signed JOHN HART 22nd distrit.

Refusal of the Mayor to Accept a Stage-Pass.

Yesterday afternoon a letter was received by Mayor WOOD, from the Proprietor of a Broadway line of stages, enclosing a season ticket for free passage. The Mayor, not wishing to compromise his official dignity, immediately returned the ticket to its donor, accompanied by the following note:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.

GENT'LEMEN: I beg leave to return to you the enclosed season ticket, which you were so kind as to present me for a free passage on your line of stages, and to add that, though appreciating the compliment and the kind feeling intended, yet I cannot accept it without violating a rule which I have established for the government of my private conduct while holding this office.

I desire to be left entirely independent, unbiased by the reception of any favors from those over whose interests my public duties may call me to act. I have refused all similar offers from others, and shall in no manner avail myself of them while Mayor. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Mayor's Complaint Book.

The new Complaint Book of Mayor WOOD is becoming very popular with the people, and yesterday the following complaints were made to persons from all parts of the City:

The occupant of No. 256 Fulton-street complains of the Street Contractor for not removing the coal ashes in front of his door for the last ten days.

The resident of No. 3 Bond-street complains that Bond-street has not been cleaned for at least a month.

A complaint was made by a citizen that the sidewalk, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, is impassable, it having been torn up for the last two years.

A complaint was made against JAMES LEONARD, a backman, for encumbering the streets adjoining No. 50 Laight-street with heaps of dirt, &c.

The occupants of Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Catherine-street complains that the said street has not been cleaned for the past six months, on the Seventh Ward side.

Complaints were made of holes in the sidewalks in ANTHONY, Duane and Reade-streets.

A complaint of nuisance was made against the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for having a wooden shanty erected at the lower end of the Park.

An occupant of No. 20 Warren-street complains that said street has not been cleaned below Church-street for several months, and is now in a very filthy condition.

Fashionable Hotel Parties.

During the holidays the first of the pleasant social parties, or Hops, at the leading hotels, was given at the Astor House, and was followed a few evenings since by a similar entertainment at the Metropolitan. They were both delightful occasions to the guests of the two houses, and to their invited friends: unmarked by ostentatious display, but distinguished by elegance and hearty social enjoyment. The hosts did the honors of the entertainment, in the dining halls, with a liberality which spoke a generous welcome. The St. Nicholas will soon follow in this pleasant line of Winter reunions, of course. The custom has obtained decided popularity of late years.

A Peter Funk Compelled to Disgorge.

Yesterday morning a venerable gentleman from the interior of this State, named ABRAHAM DICKINSON, came before Mayor WOOD and stated that a "Peter" in Broadway had victimized him to the tune of $55, in payment for a worthless brass watch, which was represented to him as pure gold, sixteen carats fine. The Mayor gave the case his immediate attention, and in less than half an hour the Mock Auctioneer was brought to the office and compelled to disgorge the ill-gotten funds. The old countryman was vastly pleased to recover.

Broadway Fashionables.

Quite a sensation was created in Broadway yesterday, by the appearance on promenade of two young gentlemen attired in the extreme fashion. Their "Shanghai" coats—one of which was made of calico, and the other of cloth of different colors—neatly patched—were unique. The parties were the "observed of all observers," but smoked their cigars—"short-sizes"—and chatted with the most perfect sang froid.

Forgery on the Grocers' Bank.

EDWARD THAYER, a clerk in the employ of Mr. PETER DUBYNE, No. 216 Greenwich-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with forging a check on the Grocers' Bank for the sum of $47 60. It was drawn in the name of his employer, and detected when presented at the Bank for payment. The accused confessed the crime and was committed for trial by Justice OSBORNE.

Another Appointment by the Registrar.

Yesterday Mr. JOHN J. DOANE added to his list of appointments in the Register's office, by the appointment of CHARLES FAILER in the Recording Department. Mr. FAILER immediately entered upon the duties of his office.

☞ Auction Sales, notices of, on 4th page.

☞ Advertisements intended for insertion should be handed in before 12 o'clock.

☞ The day yesterday was beautiful. Mild as May, and as cheerful and sunny. During the evening, which was beautiful, there could not have been a more enjoyable season at this time of year.

[Advertisement.]

A PAIR OF PICTURES AS LARGE AS LIFE.—A couple of gentlemen engaged in making pictures, who keep a lofty establishment in Broadway, have advertised within the past few weeks as copied below. We place their palpable contradictions side by side, and leave the public to judge whether soliciting patronage by such means is likely to add to the dignity of art or the honor of the men who do it:

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

In Tribune, Dec. 2, 1854.

"The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on PAPER, which in all cases the 5th size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas.

AND ON THIS.

In Tribune, Dec. 14, 1854.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions ON CANVAS, and are NOW PREPARED TO TAKE THEM IN THIS City.

Notwithstanding these remarkable assertions, there is an artist in the same block, ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, who makes life-size Photographs, not on paper only, but directly from the glass to the canvas, thus producing a picture as much superior to the paper and canvas combinations as can be imagined. Photographs of every size, on paper or on canvas, as desired. The above remarkable advertisers ask the public to examine their work. We hope they will do so thoroughly. Said a Judge one day to a culprit: "Never mind, I'll see that you have justice." "Ah! your Honor," said the fellow, "that's just what I'm afraid of."

[Advertisement.]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your public institutions are not the only "lions" of your City. During a stay of some weeks in New York, I have been a frequent visitor—as a pupil—at the writing rooms of Mr. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 202 Broadway, where the most successful teacher of penmanship in this country dispenses his valuable instruction until all the attractive elegance that a refined taste can desire; his splendid suite of five apartments, terminating in a music room—where there is a magnificent and costly piano for the use of his pupils—probably constitutes the most splendid private academy in this country. Here a fine hand may be acquired with absolute certainty in a series of class lessons—the charge for which is almost nominal; or, in a course of private tuition, for which the facilities are unequaled. Here, too, Book-keeping is taught on an improved plan, which soon converts the mere tyro in figures into an accurate practical accountant, fit for any counting-house, and capable of grasping any class of monetary transactions, however extended or diverse.

Mr. GOLDSMITH'S reputation as a teacher is co-extensive with the Union, and I am free to say that it is deserved. Previous to taking lessons from him, I thought my hand a fair one, but it has now a regularity and finish that put to shame my former penmanship, while the rapidity of execution has been, at least doubled.

It gives me great pleasure to render this tribute to Mr. GOLDSMITH and his establishment; and I cannot, I am sure, do a better service to inferior writers and accountants than by advising them to take a course of Penmanship and Book-keeping, at No. 202 Broadway.

A STRANGER IN NEW-YORK.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In order to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the numerous patrons of Messrs. HEARD, CLAFF & Co., No. 201 Grand-street, as to the time of closing this Establishment, we are requested to give notice of the continuation of these sales until the 1st of February next. The ladies having been so accustomed for the past two months of purchasing at this establishment all rich Dress Goods at half their value, they begin to look at the dissolution of this firm almost as a public calamity. The original intention of these gentlemen was to close the business on the 1st inst., but from a combination of circumstances which all our readers understand, and but few regret, the same and greater inducements are offered to purchasers, until the above mentioned time. Those who have not taken advantage of the great reduction of prices in the sales of these rich and desirable goods, have yet another opportunity that should not be neglected.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings, and at trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. GURNEY & C. D. FERBRICHE, No. 349 Rue Rivoli du Rempart, Paris, and No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WORTH MORE THAN ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD, consequently not sold nor left on commission anywhere. For sore eyes, deafness, cold in the head, headache, and the worst forms of catarrh. DURNO'S Catarrh Snuff has proved decidedly the most valuable discovery of the age. Prepared only by DURNO, 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. A sample box, with directions, will be sent any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles through the Post-Office free, on receipt of thirty-one cents in stamps or specie.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 375 Broadway, N. Y., and 179 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. During January and February, waist-patterns cut at 12½ cents. The art of scientific dress-cutting taught at half the usual terms—$1 25.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

FOSTER, DIXON & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 246 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

KANSAS SETTLEMENT COMPANY—To-night, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting will be held at No. 192 Bowery, Military Hall. Members will be taken who wish to settle West. The public are invited to attend.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM."—Over 500 applications in December; every one under treatment has been cured or very much benefited.

J. DURNO, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

MR. JOHN R. SCOTT IN TWO PIECES TO-DAY.—This distinguished actor appears to-day in two popular pieces at Barnum's Museum. He gives us his thrilling character of *St. Pierre* in "The Wife," this afternoon, and *Rob Roy* this evening. He is to be assisted too by such eminent talent as that of Mr. C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY, Miss MESTAYER, &c. Well worth witnessing!

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 6.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from Washington, on Col. Kinney's Central American Project.
LETTERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.
LETTER FROM ACAPULCO—The African Slave-Trade on the coast of Mozambique.
LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—The Queen's Speech and the Austrian Treaty.
INTERESTING FROM THE WEST INDIES AND CHINA.
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
EDITORIALS—The Dead Year—European View of Cuban Annexation—The Visit Debated—The News by the *Atlantic*—The Hard Times in Real Estate—Plain Words to Mechanics—An Old Cry Heard Again—How Col. Steptoe is Reasoned in Utah—Congressional—The Governor's Message—San Francisco—Newly Born—News Items—The Foreign News—News by the *Star of the West*—Jottings into Upper the Coast.
SUMMARY of the Events of the Year 1854.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, domestic, &c.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Produce and Money transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.
THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $9 50; Ten copies for $18, with an extra copy for every club of ten copies; Twenty copies for $35, with an extra copy for every club of twenty; Fifty copies for $80, with an extra copy for every club of fifty; and Twenty-five dollars for each additional fifty, or fractional part of fifty. Two copies for one year, to one Post-Office Address, Single copy for one year, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States, is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

INSTINCT IN ART.—Mr. RUSKIN lecturing again on Saturday evening on "Decorative Art," laid great stress upon the value of "instinct" to the artist. The other day he was seated by the side of one of the greatest living painters of fruit pieces, Mr. HUNT, and in reply to a question put to him as to why he put on a certain color which appeared to lay against all rules, he said he did not know, he thought it would look well. We were told as a rule that there were three primary colors—red, blue and yellow—and that these primaries should occur in every composition in certain proportions, that these three colors always existed in a ray of light in the proportions of 8, 5, and 3, and that in these proportions the colors neutralized each other, and produced white light. Then said the scientific gentleman, "Because these colors will occur in a ray of light, you should always put them into your color compositions in just such a manner as that each color may be neutralized by its neighbor." Were there not also acids and alkalies in chemistry which neutralized each other? and would it not be excessively reasonable for a man to say to his cook, "Whenever you squeeze a lemon in my veal put a pinch of magnesia with it in order that the alkali may neutralize the acid." Could anything be more preposterous than such a law? "There," said the lecturer, producing at the same time an orange, "is as fine a yellow as you can have." If the scientific man were asked what colors should be introduced with it in a composition, he would reply, "Well, sight of red and five of blue." But what said nature? She gave neither red nor blue, but placing the orange in the midst of bright green leaves, enabled you to look on one of the most beautiful and pleasing of pictures—an orange tree. Look, too, at the beautiful little sky-blue flowers of the gentian. Did nature give that sight of blue, five of red, and a touch of yellow? No such thing. There were the green grass, the white lilies of the valley, and the grey rock, but not a touch of red nor yellow, yet that modest flower always looked beautiful.

A YANKEE ON THE RAILROAD.—It is said that the Highlanders in Canada wept when they trod upon Scotch heather, and that when a Swiss soldier hears his native airs in a foreign country he is affected to tears. All men like to hear the music of their vernacular. Even the true born Yankee, like ourself, direct from Taunton, sometimes feels similar emotions. The other day we took a short ride upon the Railroad. All at once the train came to a stand—a raw-boned Yankee (we took him to be Peleg Sass, the brother of Job Sass,) demanded the reason. On being told that we were on a side track, awaiting for another train, he pushed up the window, and projected his head and half his body to see what was the matter. "By golly!" said he, "there she comes, licky-ty-swinxel!" When the train began to pass he held his breath till the last car had passed. Then he pushed half his body again out of the window and watched the receding train. At length he drew in his anaconda frame and drawing a long breath, he broke the silence, "By gosh all firelocks—no wonder that people is skeered to ride on the Railroad."—*Toledo Blade.*

☞ The expedition against Venezuela which sailed from New-York so mysteriously, some time since, consisting of the steamer *Ben Franklin* and the bark *Catherine Augusta*, is left in a very ridiculous posture by the failure of the Venezuelan insurrection, to aid which it was sent out. At the last dates the vessels were at St. Thomas, where they had only been a few days, when news arrived of the suppression of the rebellion and the arrest of its chief.

A NEW KIND OF DUEL.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that a Frenchman, thinking his honor damaged by another Frenchman's insult, challenged the insulter to fight. The challenged having the choice of weapons, and standing in wholesome dread of "bullets and blades," as Bob Acres says, chose *hoop-poles*. Of course the fight came off with the selected tools, and the wounded honor of each was healed by having his body, head and shoulders badly bruised.

AN UNLUCKY ELOPEMENT.—Near Amherstburg, Canada, a few days ago, a married man was eloping with a young woman, when their sleigh was overturned. The girl's neck was broken, causing her instant death; the man suffered a fracture of the leg, and was taken to a hotel in Amherstburg, where his wife is now kindly attending him, in fulfillment of her marriage vow.

MARRIED.

In this City, on New-Year's eve, by Rev. Wm. H. McAllister, Mr. JOSIAH KYLE to Miss MARY A. JOHNSON, all of this City.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

In this City, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Millett, D. D., Mr. HORACE B. HALEY to Miss ANN JANE, only daughter of Charles Benson, Esq., all of this City.

At Bellows Falls, Vt., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at Immanuel Church, by Rev. Dr. Clap, LEWIS C. FOREMAN, of New-York, to ANNIE J., daughter of Alexander Fleming, Esq., of the former place.

At Elmira, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Wm. Lunt, Mr. GELANDO W. JOSLYN, of New-York, to Miss AMELIA L. MORGAN, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 5, in the 21d year of her age, at her residence, No. 3 Depeyster, SILVIE DE GRASSE DA PAM, widow of the late Francis Depeyster, and only surviving daughter of the late Admiral Count de Grasse.

Her friends, and those of her family, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Eighth-st., near 4th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 7th inst.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, suddenly, MARTHA M., wife of Benjamin A. Mumford.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascensation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family will attend at the house, No. 59 West 14th-st.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 5, MRS. ELIZA MCMURTRIE, widow of the late William M. McMurtrie.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brother, Thomas Gray, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 252 28th-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 5, after a lingering illness, SUSAN ANN, only daughter of B. R. and A. M. Tilt, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 1 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Jersey City, on Friday, Jan. 5, of scarlet fever, EDWIN F. EYNARD, only son of Isaac S. and Caroline Eynard, aged 3 years and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 52 Paron-st., place, without further invitation.

In Boston, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, Mrs. MELINDA YALE, wife of Rev. Dr. Rollin H. Neale and second daughter of the late Wm. Yale, of Meriden, Conn., aged 43.

At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 4, of consumption, JAMES H. UNDERHILL, in the 21st year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 4, FRANCIS, youngest son of Joseph S. and Harriet D. Myers.

The friends of the family and his grandfathers, John De Lamater and John D. Myers, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 347 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 5.

$2,000 New-York 6s, '76	99	200	Erie Railroad		30
3,000 Missouri 6s	84	50	do	600	30
11,000 Virginia 6s	93	50	do	600	30
24,000 do	93	50	do	600	30
3,000 Indiana State 5s	75	50	do	b15	30
2,000 Harlem 1st Mtg. 6s	104	200	do		30
20,000 do	100	50	do		30
3,000 Erie bds of '82, c'ms	91	100	do		30
1,000 Ill Cen. R. R. bds	84	100	do		30
5,000 do	83	200	do	b30	30
1,000 N. Y. Cen RR bds	85	50	do	s10	30
6 Bank of America	106½	100	do		30
34 Phenix Bank, ex div	105	50	do	b30	30
15 Del. & H. Canal Co.	106½	200	Harlem Railroad		31
47 Ocean Bank	98	200	do		30
80 U. S. Trust Co	99	200	do		30
10 Canton Co.	52	200	do		30
200 Nicaragua Transit Co	15½	50	New-Jersey Railroad		112
200 do	15	50	do		112
50 do	15	200	Reading Railroad, cash		34
50 do	15	50	do		34
100 do	15	200	do		34
100 do	15	200	Hudson River R. R.		39
100 do	15	50	do		39½
200 Gold Hill Mines	1	50	do	b10	39
10 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94	75	do		39
100 do	94	50	Mich. Cent. R. R.		80
100 do	94	5	do		80
100 do	94	100	do		80
100 do	94	100	Pan. R. R., cash		74
100 do	94	100	do		74
200 Erie Railroad	29	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		85
50 do	29	100	do		85
200 do	29	100	do		85
200 do	29	50	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.		71
200 do	29	50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R. R.		72
100 do	29	50	do		72

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia 6s	93	200	Erie Railroad		30
7,000 Missouri 6s	87	50	do	s10	30
1,000 Erie Income Bds	92	100	do	60	30
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71	95	100	do		30
200 Nicar. Transit Co	15	200	Harlem Railroad		30
200 do	15	200	do	b60	30
50 do	15	200	do		30
100 do	15	50	Reading Railroad		34
50 N. Y. Central R. R.	94	100	do		34
100 do	94	100	do		34
100 Cumb'l Coal Co.	30	100	do		34
100 do	30	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.		39
100 do	30	100	do		39
100 do	30	100	do		39
100 do	30	100	do		39
100 do	30	100	do		39
5 Mich. Cen. R. R.	80	50	Galena & Chi. R. R.		90
20 Illinois Cen. R. R.	86	81			

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100 do	94	5	do		80
100 do	94	100	do		80
100 do	94	100	Pan. R. R., cash		74
100 do	94	100	do		74
200 Erie Railroad	29	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		85
50 do	29	100	do		85
200 do	29	100